

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
AT CALAKMUL 1994/1995

George F. Andrews
University of Oregon

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY AT CALAKMUL - 1994/1995

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SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 12/12/1994

BACKGROUND.

The ruins of Calakmul were first reported by C.L. Lundell (1933) who visited the site in December of 1931. At that time he was an employee of the Mexican Exploitation Company and made known his discovery to J.C. Bryndon, one of his employers, who in turn showed Lundell's photographs of the site to Dr. J.C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

In March of 1932 Lundell also reported his find to S.G. Morley (at Chichen Itza) who, attracted to the site by Lundell's report of the many carved stelae there, arranged for members of the First Campeche Expedition, including himself, to visit Calakmul in April of 1932. The site was revisited the following year by Denison and O'Neill of the Second Campeche Expedition. Denison then returned to the site in 1934 with the Third Campeche Expedition and again in 1938 with the fourth expedition, which included Karl Ruppert and W.E. Shepherd. The results of all four expeditions were summarized by Ruppert and Denison (1943) and included both architectural and epigraphic data.

Following a long hiatus, when the site was essentially out of reach to all but seasonal chicleros, a new program of exploration, mapping, excavation and consolidation was initiated in 1982 under the joint direction of William J. Folan, Director of the Centro de Investigaciones Historicas y Sociales de la Universidad Autonoma de Campeche, and Roman Piña Chan, General Coordinator of the same institution and archaeologist from I.N.A.H., Mexico.. Over a period of years (1982-1993) Folan, together with his collaborators,

carried out a multifaceted research program at Calakmul which included clearing of the central core area of the site, preparation of a new, and more extensive, map of the ruins, ~~and a program of excavation and restoration~~, together with a program of excavation and restoration, commencing with Structures II and III, the former the largest pyramid at the site. Folan and Piña Chan also also initiated the concept of the Calakmul Biosphere, which was formally instituted in December of 1992 by the then president of Mexico, Carlos Salinas, and officially called the Archaeological Project of the Biosphere of Calakmul. This "special" project had the intent of preserving more than 723,000 hectares of southern Campeche as an ecological and archaeological reserve. President (of Mexico) Salinas, the Governor of the State of Campeche, and the National Institute of Anthropology and History, with the cooperation of the Secretary of Tourism, the Secretary of Social development, and the National Indigenous Institute instituted the latest archaeological project at Calakmul, under the direction of Ramon Carrasco, an archaeologist from the Yucatan Regional Center of I.N.A.H. in Merida.

Since 1993, Carrasco and his collaborators have carried out an extensive program of excavation and restoration in the site core and a new access road was recently completed allowing visitors to easily reach the site, which was opened to the public late in 1994. I visited the site on December 12, 1994 accompanied by my wife and assistant, Geraldine D. Andrews and Juan Briseño, Guardian of the ruins of Becan in Campeche. Since our visit lasted only four hours, we were unable to record any

architectural data but did have the opportunity to see and photograph all the newly uncovered structures in the central core of the site. These included Structures VIII, IV, V, and VI, arranged around the Central Plaza, Structures II and III situated a short distance east of the Central Plaza, Structures XI and XIII of the Great Acropolis, the rock carving south of Structure XI (Ballcourt), an unnumbered building southwest of Structure XIII and a portion of the Great Wall, a short distance west of the building noted above. Many other important structures remain to be investigated but the work already completed allows visitors to get a good sense of the character of both the natural and ancient, man-made environments. For further discussion of the latest project at Calakmul, see article by Ramon Carrasco and Sylⁱv^ana Boucher in *Arqueologia Mexicana*, Vol. II, No. 10, November, 1994.

The architecture at Calakmul, as exemplified in two of its best preserved superstructures (Structures III and IVb) is closely related to what is generally called Peten style architecture, particularly as that style is represented by numerous buildings at Uaxactun, Guatemala. Peten style buildings stand on stepped substructures (pyramids and platforms) and include a variety of building types ranging from small temples to large "Palaces". The substructures show rounded, rectangular, and inset corners, and the faces of their stepped sides may be vertical or sloped. Profiles of these faces may show simple moldings along the upper edge, or may be more complex, with either apron or talud-tablero type moldings.

Typical Peten superstructures (buildings) stand on low building platforms with the same general shape as the building above. These buildings have plain lower wall zones, and a slight projection of the central part of the rear wall. In addition, the sides of the rear rooms are marked out by a projection and/or channel, and project out beyond the end walls of the front rooms. The upper wall zones, which are generally marked off by a projecting medial molding, rise up with a slight batter to a slightly projecting cornice, similar to the medial molding. In many cases, a roofcomb is found over the rear room of temple-type buildings, of the Peten type which enclose small chambers. These roofcombs lack large openings of the kind seen in single or

double-walled roofcombs in other regions and tend to be more massive in appearance.

The interiors of Peten style buildings are covered over with low to medium-high corbeled vaults, constructed in most cases with very roughly dressed slabs. The vault surfaces, which are fairly irregular due to the crude stonework, require a heavy coat of plaster to achieve any semblance of a smooth surface. Some vaults have stepped faces while others have more or less straight sides. All have one or more rows of wooden crossbeams, a practice which is followed in almost all lowland Maya regions.

The stonework seen in these buildings varied over time; the earliest buildings had walls and vaults made of very roughly dressed blocks or slabs, laid in uneven courses and set in thick beds of mortar and spawl. In later examples, the lower walls on the exterior were faced with fairly well finished specialized wall stones while vaults were still of the corbeled type but made with better cut slabs with beveled faces, set in relatively even courses.

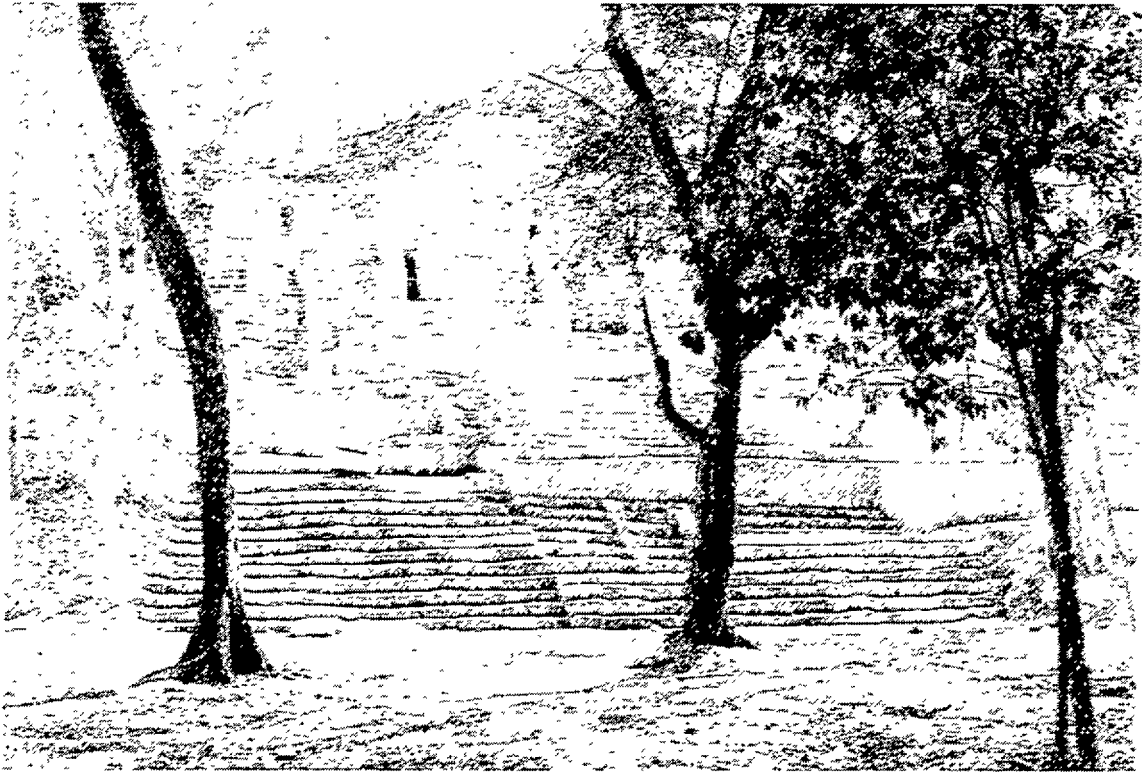
The individual structures which have recently been excavated and consolidated at Calakmul are described in the pages which follow, but these descriptions, and the accompanying data, should be considered as preliminary, pending further investigation of the plans and architectural details of their superstructures.

SITE: CALAKMUL
STRUCTURE II

DATE: 12/12/1994

This huge pyramidal structure, the second highest at Calakmul, marks the south end of the Central Plaza. Like so many important Maya structures, Structure II underwent many modifications and additions over its lifetime and numerous construction phases have been disclosed during its recent excavation. Structure II faces north, and a huge stairway on its north side, nearly 70 meters wide, gives access to a series of rooms on different levels of the lower part of the pyramid. This lower section shows Peten-type inset corners on its several levels. At the top of the pyramid is an acropolis-like group of four structures, with the highest to the south. This upper complex is reached by a second, narrower stairway on the north side, which projects out beyond the stepped sides of the upper portion of the pyramid.

In addition to its huge size, Structure II is noteworthy for its two very early stelae, both of which carry dates considerably earlier than the balance of the 100 plus stela so far found at the site. One of these, Stela 43, stands on an upper terrace on the north side of the lower portion of the pyramid and carries a date of 541 A.D. A recently discovered stela, which stands at the base of the main stairway, carries an even earlier inscription which has been dated to September 16, 431 A.D., making it the earliest known date at Calakmul. It should be noted, however, that Stela 43 is believed to have been reset in its present position and its date may not be contemporary with the surrounding architectural elements.



CALAKMUL, Structure II. View of north side



CALAKMUL, Structure II. View of north side



CALAKMUL, Structure II. Stairway and altar, north side

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 12/12/1994

STRUCTURE III

Structure III, which is situated a short distance east and slightly north of Structure II, consists of two major components: 1) a stepped platform about 5 meters high with a broad stairway on its west side; and 2) a multi-chambered superstructure which has generally been called a "palace". The upper level building has 12 rooms organized around a small central court, and can be entered through three doorways on its west side (fig.). The plan of Structure III has been compared to that of Structure IV at Becan which also has an enclosed courtyard on its upper level (level 4). From my point of view, however, I see the earlier phases of Structure A-V at Uaxactun as the model for Structure III at Calakmul since the triangular arrangement of Rooms 2-3, 6-7, and 10-11 of Structure III at Calakmul is almost identical to the arrangement seen in Rooms 1-2, 3-4, and 5-6 in Structure A-V at Uaxactun. Elsewhere (Andrews, 1975) I have described this particular kind of triangular configuration as the generic Maya Temple Group.

An important difference between the aforementioned structures must be pointed out, however. Over a period of many years, Structure A-V at Uaxactun, which began life as a generic Temple Group, underwent many alterations and additions and in its final form became a large, multichambered elite residence with only minor religious or ceremonial functions (Adams, 1974). In contrast, Structure III at Calakmul appears to have been conceived as a complete entity right at the outset and the generic Temple Group

arrangement is present only in "ghost" form. In spite of this, Structure III clearly embodies planning, architectural forms and details first put forward at Uaxactun and other sites in the Peten.

Structure III also shows other special features which deserve comment. First, it is one of the few major structures in the central core area which lacks any associated stelae; only a single round altar has been found in front of its stairway. Second, it contains a tomb, in which the remains of an important personage was found, accompanied by "ostentatious" offerings, including three jade masks. Aside from its contents, the importance of this tomb lies in the fact that it was conceived and constructed at the same time as the upper-level building and its supporting substructure. This tomb, and its contents, together with the architectural style of the building in which it is found, points up the fact that Calakmul had strong ties with the Peten region during the Early Classic period (250-500 A.D.).

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/28/1995

STRUCTURE III

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structure III, which is situated a short distance east and slightly north of Structure II, consists of two major components: 1) a stepped platform with 5 bodies about 6.5 meters high with a broad stairway on its west side; and 2) a multi-chambered superstructure which has generally been called a "palace". The upper level building has 11 rooms organized around a small central court, and can be entered through three doorways on its west side (fig.). The lateral doorways in the west wall have several steps at the bottom, leading up to their raised floors while the central doorway has a longer and wider stairway leading up to a higher level at the entry into the central courtyard. The rooms have floors at three different levels: Room 1 (front room, west side) is at the lowest level while the floors of Rooms 6 and 7 and the central court are at the highest level(s). The floors of the other rooms fall at intermediate level, which is about 1.12 meters below the normal floor level of Room 6.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for east exterior wall of Room 7. Details for main facade faces west, other exterior walls similar.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Single member, with slight inward slope from bottom to top.

Size: Height uncertain, but must have been three meters or more. Bases of other rooms lower.

Projection: Uncertain as outer facing of base has been stripped off.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: 3.0 m for Room 7.

Stonework: Walls faced with 9 courses of well-cut blocks, averaging about 0.33 m in height.

Thickness: No data except for west wall of Room 7 which is 0.95 m thick.

Decoration: None.

Other: Several vent holes in rear end walls of Room 7.

DOORWAYS: No doorways in exterior walls of Room 7. See data for exterior walls of Room 1.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Rectangular, with slightly sloping outer face.

Size: 0.35 m thick.

Projection: About 0.20 m. Drip molding on bottom about 6 cm from outer face.

Decoration: None.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: 2.20 m bottom of medial molding to top of cornice.

Stonework: Upper walls faced with well-cut rectangular blocks which are smaller than those in lower walls.

Decoration: None in place.

Other: Facades of rooms at north and south ends of Structure III similar to facade of Room 7.

CORNICE:

Form: Mostly fallen but probably similar to medial molding.

Size: No data.

Projection: No data.

ROOF STRUCTURE:

Description: Traces of three good-sized (probably hollow) roofcombs still in place.

Location: Over Rooms 2, 7, and 11 (projecting rooms on north, south, and east sides).

Dimensions: According to Ruppert (1943:15) the roofcomb over Room 7 measured about 7.50 m long and 2.25 m wide at the base.

Decoration: No data.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Early Classic Peten style.

COMMENTS: The plan of Structure III, with its enclosed courtyards, has been compared to that of Structure IV at Becan which also has an enclosed courtyard on its upper level (level 4). From my point of view, however, I see the earlier phases of Structure A-V at Uaxactun as the model for Structure III at Calakmul since the triangular arrangement of Rooms 2-3, 6-7, and 10-11 of Structure III at Calakmul is almost identical to the arrangement seen in Rooms 1-2, 3-4, and 5-6 in Structure A-V at Uaxactun. Elsewhere (Andrews, 1975) I have described this particular kind of triangular configuration as the generic Maya Temple Group.

An important difference between the aforementioned structures must be pointed out, however. Over a period of many years, Structure A-V at Uaxactun, which began life as a generic Temple group, underwent many alterations and additions and in its final form became a large, multichambered elite residence with only minor religious or ceremonial functions (Adams, 1974). In contrast, Structure III at Calakmul appears to have been conceived as a complete entity right at the outset and the generic Temple Group arrangement is present only in "ghost" form. In spite of this, Structure III clearly embodies planning, architectural forms and details first put forward at Uaxactun and other sites in the Peten.

Structure III also is one of the few major structures in the central core area which lacks any associated stelae: only a single round altar has been found in front of its stairway. Second, it contains a tomb (below Room 6), in which the remains of an important personage was found, accompanied by "ostentious" offerings, including three jade masks (Folan et al, 1994). Aside from its contents, the importance of this tomb lies in the fact that it was conceived and constructed at the same time as the upper-level building and its supporting substructure. This tomb, and its contents, together with the architectural style of the building in which it is found, points up the fact that Calakmul had strong ties with the Peten region during the Early Classic period (250-500 A.D.)

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/28/1995

STRUCTURE III

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 1 (exterior room, west side)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 17.87 m.

Width: 2.85 m at south end.

WALLS:

Height: No data.

Thickness: Front wall 1.35 m thick at doorjambs.

Stonework: Walls faced with good-sized, roughly dressed rectangular blocks set in fairly even courses.

Doorways: Three doorways in west exterior wall, one doorway in south exterior wall, four doorways in rear (east wall) and one doorway-like opening in east corner of north wall.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: None visible.

Wall Openings: Door-like opening in east end of north wall, whose bottom is 1.03 m above floor.

Platforms: Most of room filled with raised floor, with an additional raised L-shaped section filling most of north end of room. See plan.

Other: Unusual stairway running from west side of this room to entrance into central court which divides room into two parts.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: 0.40 m east wall, 0.25 m north wall. Springline of north wall is 0.30 m higher than springline of east wall.

Height: Uncertain; upper portion fallen.

Form: Vault faces have stepped sides (long walls and end walls).

Stonework: Vaults formed with

Capstones: No data; fallen.

Crossbeams: Row of crossbeams at springline of vault, east side. No data on additional crossbeams above.

OBSERVATIONS: Following its recent excavation, Structure III was shown to contain only 11 rooms as there is only one long room on its west side rather than the 2-3 rooms suggested by Ruppert and

Denison (1943: fig. 2). The lower portion of the three doorways on the west wall of this room are filled with stairways which project out a short distance beyond the outer face of the west wall, and the central stairway continues upward until it meets the entry into the central court, whose floor is raised several feet above the floor level of Room 1.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/28/1995

STRUCTURE III

INTERIOR DETAILS: Notes below refer to data which can be found in Rupert and Denison, 1943.

Room 2. R. & D..., p. 16 and figs. 6, 7, 8

Room 3. R. & D., p. 17 and fig. 9

Room 4. R. & D., p. 17

Room 5. R. & D., p. 17

Room 6. R. & D., p. 17 and fig. 10

Room 7. R. & D., p. 18

Room 8. No data; mostly fallen. Floor of this room 1.37 m below floor level of adjacent Room 6

Room 9. R. & D., p. 18 and figs. 11 and 12

Room 10. R. & D., p. 18-19 and fig. 13

Room 11. R. & D., p. 19 and fig. 14

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/28/1995

STRUCTURE III

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 7 (rear room, east side)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 7.45 m.

Width: 1.16 m.

WALLS:

Height: 2.13 m (+/-) floor to springline.

Thickness: Dividing wall to adjacent room 0.95 m thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Walls faced with roughly dressed rectangular blocks with considerable chinking in joints.

Doorways: Doorway to adjacent room 0.91 m wide. Lintel fallen.

Rod Sockets: None visible.

Cordholders: Probably large cordholders both sides of doorway. Form uncertain; 0.46 m to center from jambs.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: Large vent holes in both end walls; 0.33 m wide, 0.35 m high, about 0.51 m above floor. Additional openings in rear wall about 1.11 m above floor. These are smaller; 0.10 m wide, 0.30 m high. Niche in front wall, near south end; 0.38 m wide, 0.33 m deep. Floor of this room raised about 0.61 m (+/-) above floor of adjacent room but this appears to be a secondary addition.

Platforms: None.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: Varies 0.075 to 0.13 m .

Height: 1.80 m springline to bottom of capstones.

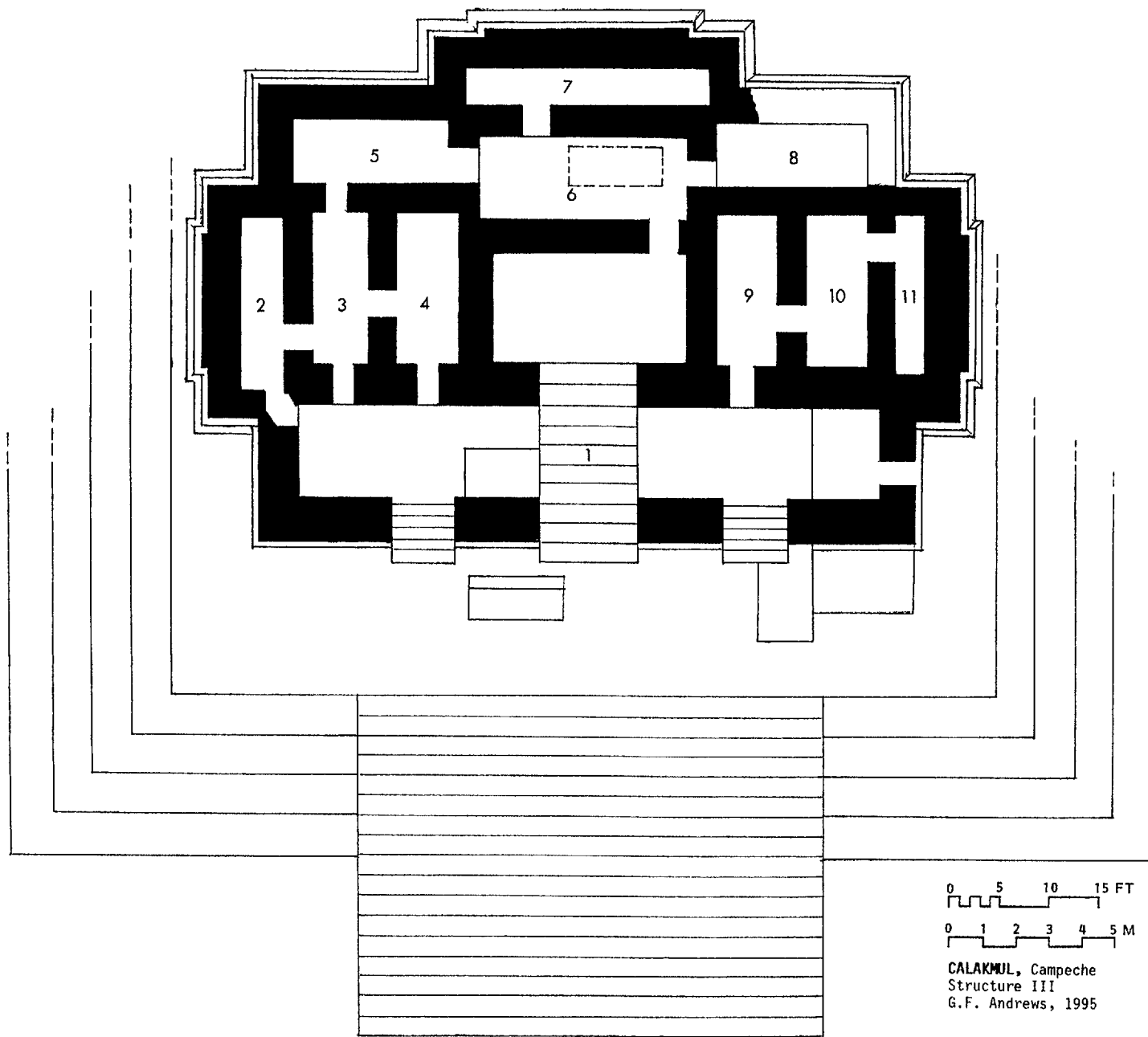
Form: Vault has slightly curved sides.

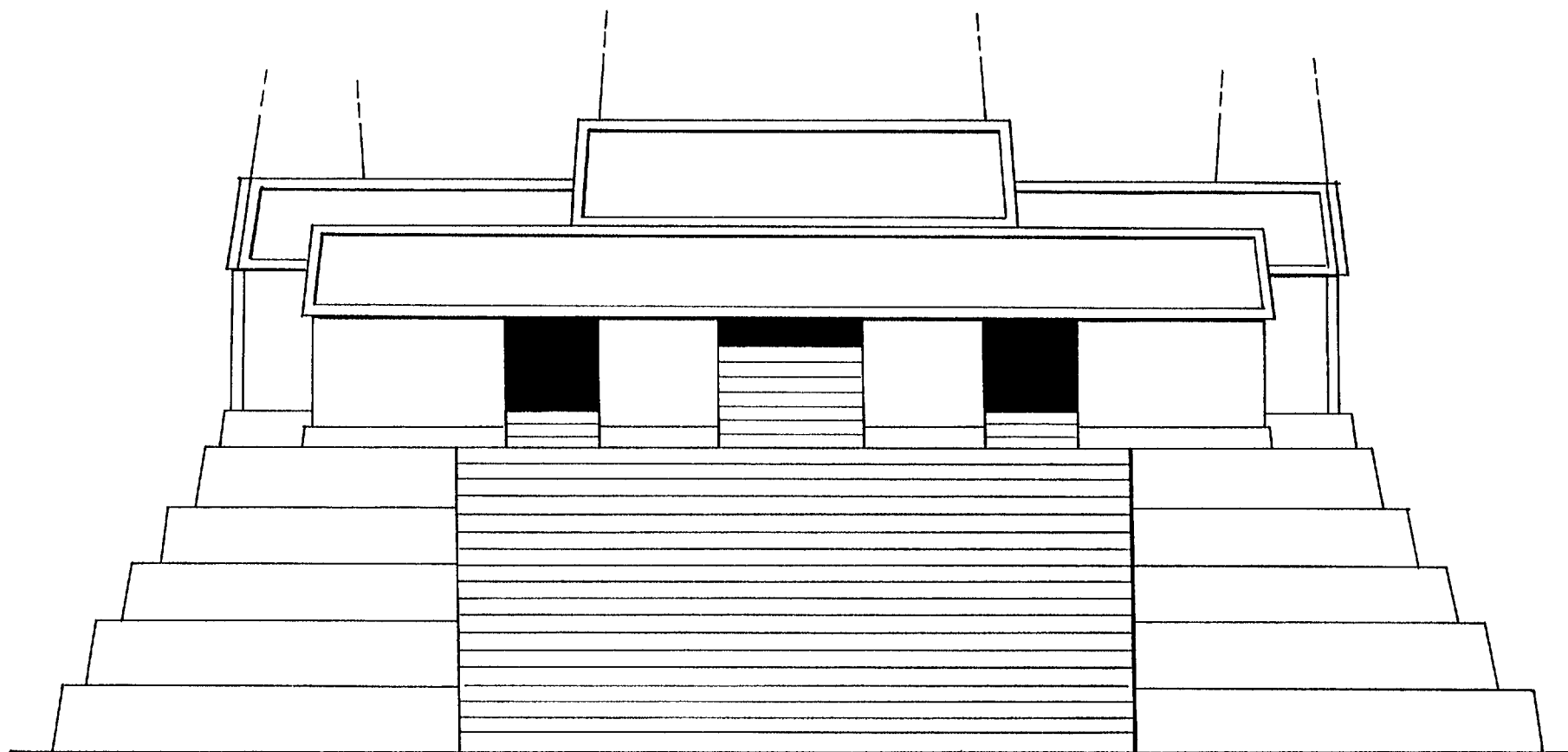
Stonework: Vault faced with roughly dressed, very thin slabs with uncut faces.

Capstones: Capstone span varies; 0.35 to 0.56 m. Line irregular.

Crossbeams: Row of crossbeams 0.40 m to center above springline. Beams about 0.19 m in diameter. Additional row of crossbeams 0.40 m to center below capstones. Number uncertain.

Other: Very crudely constructed vault. Vault of adjacent room has 3 large steps and is somewhat better constructed.





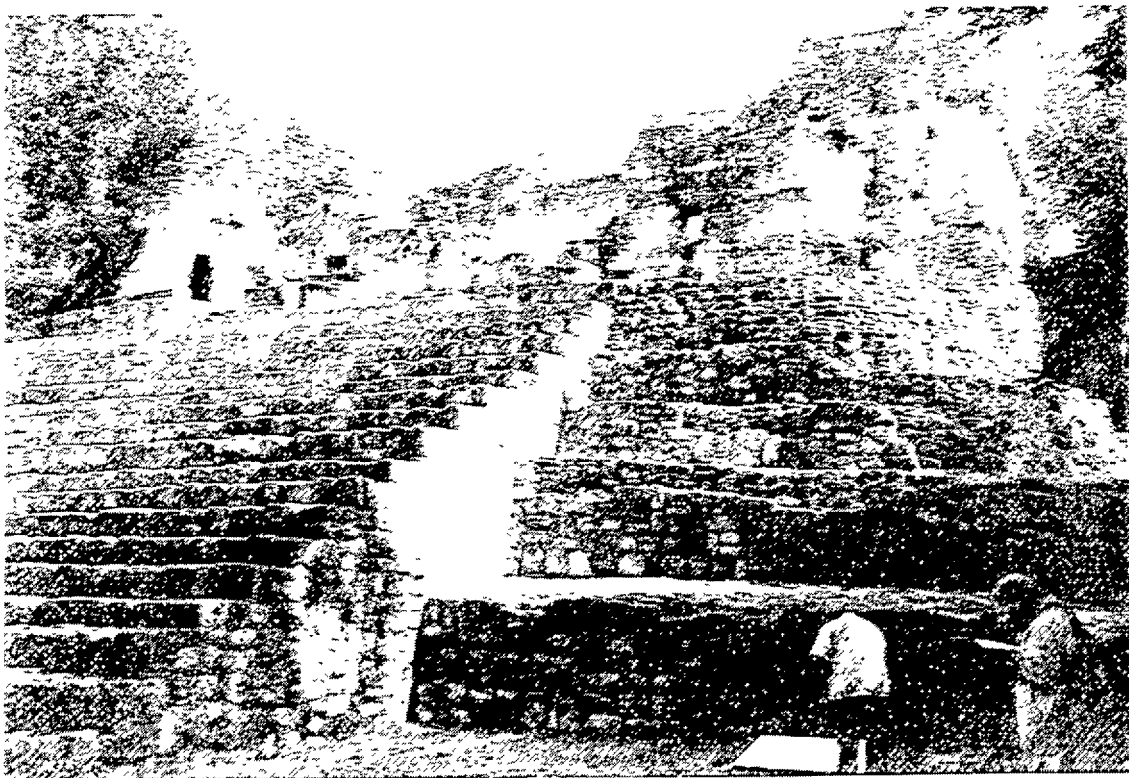
CALAKMUL, Structure III. West Elevation

CALAKMUL, Campeche
 Structure III
 G.F. Andrews, 1995

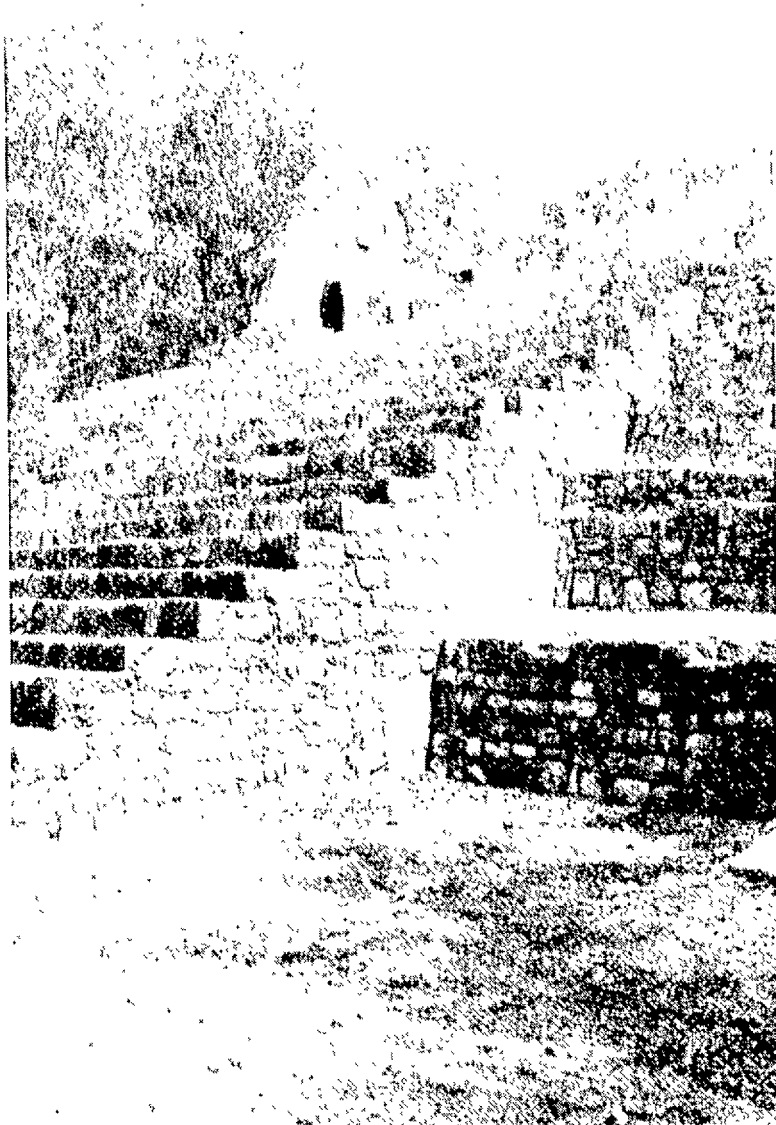
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CALAKMUL, Structure III. View of west side



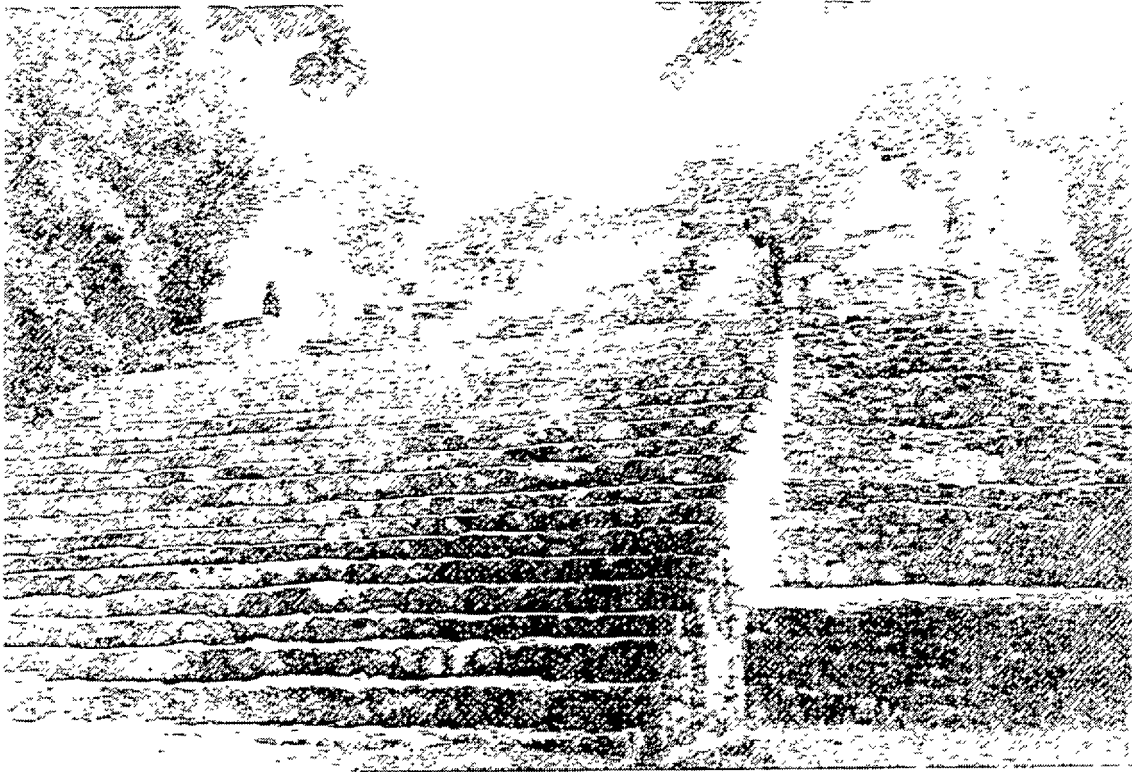
CALAKMUL, Structure III. View of west side



CALAKMUL, Structure III. Stairway, W. side



CALAKMUL, Structure III. Southwest corner



CALAKMUL, Structure III. View of west side



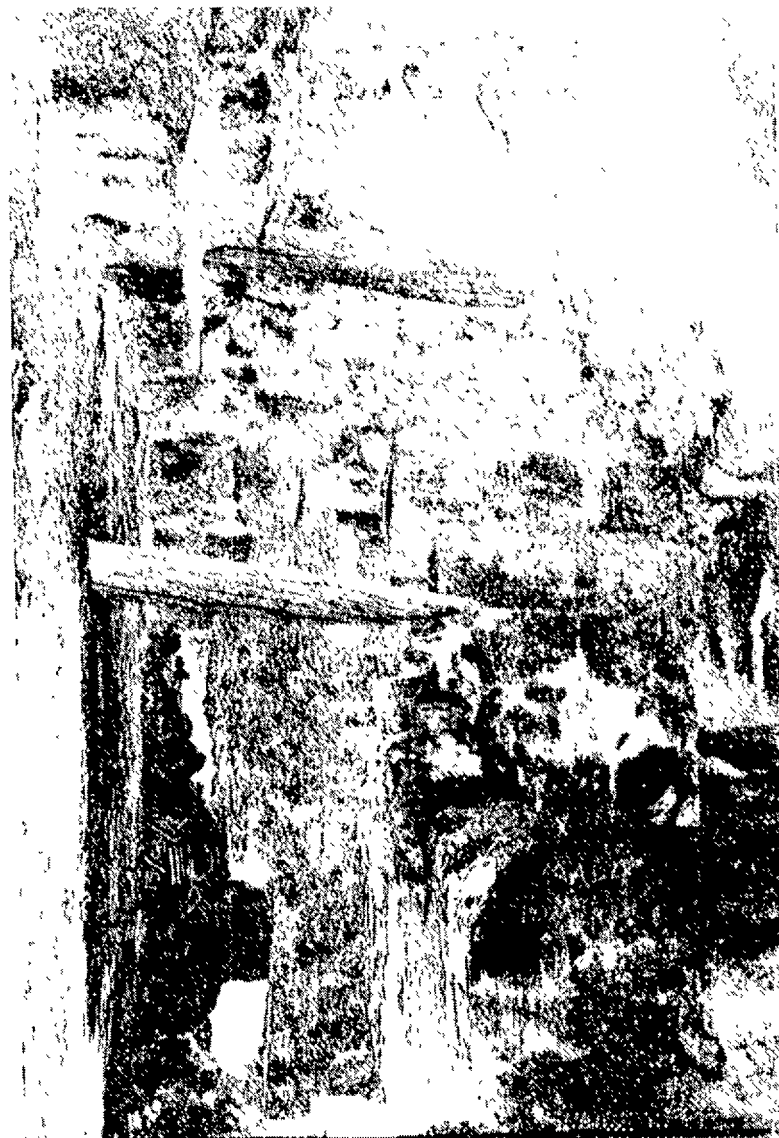
CALAKMUL, Structure III. Interior of Room showing stepped vault



CALAKMUL, Structure III. Doorway with wood lintel
in situ.



25 CALAKMUL, Structure III. West end of Room



CALAKMUL, Structure III. Vault and crossbeams

STRUCTURE IV

This elongated architectural complex, which defines the east side of the Central Plaza, consists of three platform-temple units in a row which are now called Structures IVa, IVb, and IVc. The central section, (IVb) which is the largest, projects out in front of the flanking structures and 14 stelae are found in front of the stairway on its west side. The flanking platform-temple structures also include associated stelae, three with each; Stelae 7, 8 and 90 with Structure IVa and Stelae 19, 20, and 21 with Structure IVc. All of the upper temples are believed to have played a role in forming an E-Group, astronomical assemblage, focusing on Structure VI on the opposite side of the plaza.

The most important part of the Structure IV complex, Structure IVb, consists of a stepped substructure with two main levels, which supports a two-room, temple-type building on its upper level. A broad stairway on the west side of Structure IVb leads to an additional three-room building on the upper terrace of the lower level, and a pair of additional stairways on either side of this building lead upward to the upper temple.

The two-room building on the upper level has the same plan configuration as the three early phase temples of Structure A-V at Uaxactun and has architectural and construction features much like those seen in the temples at Uaxactun. In both cases the rear rooms, which are long and narrow, are slightly longer than the front rooms, and the outer end walls of the rear room project out beyond the face of the end walls of the front rooms. In

addition, the rear walls of the buildings at both Uaxactun and Calakmul have a central, projecting section, creating a three-part rear facade. The vaults of Structure A-V and IVb show similar construction technology and stonework although those of the Early Phase temples at Uaxactun are cruder than those of Structure IVb, suggesting that the latter are of later date than those at Uaxactun.

Ramon Carrasco (1994), who was in charge of the excavation of Structure IV, has pointed out that Structure IVb has five superimposed substructures, showing the longest architectural sequence of the entire complex. The various modifications were accompanied by a series of burials and caches, involving inscribed offerings embracing a period of 550 years (250-800 A.D.).

The stelae in front of Structure IVb carry dates ranging from 648-672 A.D. (Stelae 9 and 13) to 810 A.D. (Stelae 15, 16, 17). The latter dates refer to events in the life of Ruler 10, the last ruler so far identified in any of the inscriptions at Calakmul (Joyce, 1987).

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE IV-a

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Building with two rooms (one room behind the other) which is counterpart of Structure IV-c at south end of Structure IV complex. Three stelae are found in association with Structure IV-a, two in plaza in front of stairway (NO. 7 and 8) and one near base of stairway (NO. 80).

EXTERIOR DETAILS:

ORIENTATION: Main facade faces west.

BASE MOLDING: No base molding in normal sense.

LOWER WALL ZONE: No data recorded as all details are similar to those seen in Structure IV-c.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Faced with small, roughly dressed blocks, similar to those seen in walls.

Lintels: Fallen; probably wood.

MEDIAL MOLDING: No data; completely fallen

UPPER WALL ZONE: No data; completely fallen.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE IV-a

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 1 (Front room, west side)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 7.62 m.

Width: 1.60 m.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; upper portions fallen.

Thickness: Front wall 0.72 m thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Walls faced with same roughly dressed rectangular blocks set in uneven courses.

Doorways: Rectangular; lintel fallen.

Rod Sockets: None in place.

Cordholders: None in place

Wall Openings: None other than doorway to rear room.

Platforms: None.

Other: Fragment of low wall against rear wall, just north of doorway to rear room.

VAULTS: No data; completely fallen.

OBSERVATIONS: This room much like front room of Structure IV-c, its southern counterpart.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE IV-a

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2 (Rear room)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 7.62 m.

Width: 0.65 m at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; upper portions completely fallen.

Thickness: Dividing wall to front room 0.79 m thick at doorway.

Stonework: Walls faced with small, roughly dressed rectangular blocks set in uneven courses.

Doorways: Rectangular; lintel fallen (probably wood).

Rod Sockets: None in place.

Cordholders: None in place.

Wall Openings: None.

Platforms: None.

Other: Floor of this room raised above floor of front room.

VAULTS: No data; completely fallen.

OBSERVATIONS: Narrow room with no special features still in place.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE IV-b Temple on upper level

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The upper level temple of Structure IV-b is a three-room building which stands on a medium-high substructure, now partly destroyed. A good sized, squarish solid mass of masonry projects out in front of the central doorway of this temple (see sketch plan). The building proper, whose three rooms are arranged one behind the other, is oriented to the west, overlooking the Central Plaza below.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Data below is for front and side walls.

BASE MOLDING: Front room

Form: Rectangular

Size: 0.77 m high.

Projection: 5 cm at top.

BASE MOLDING: Central room

Form: High outward sloping base molding

Size: 1.16 m high.

Projection: 0.16-0.18 m.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: 2.25 m top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Walls faced with 10 to 11 courses of square to rectangular blocks only moderately well finished.

Thickness: Front wall 0.86 m thick at doorjamb.

Decoration: Traces of red paint on stucco facing still in place.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with small to medium size blocks similar to those in wall faces.

Lintels: No data; fallen. Probably wood.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Apron-type molding with very slight inward slope.

Size: About .0.20-0.23 m high.

Projection: 0.18 m at bottom.

Decoration: None.

UPPER WALL ZONE: No data; fallen.

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ROOF STRUCTURE: None.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: "Peten" style.

COMMENTS: Base molding of rear room has same form as central room but is higher. Top of this molding about 0.35 to 0.40 m higher than top of molding of central room. Projects 0.45 m on south side. (See plan).

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE IV-b

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 1 (Outer room, west side)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 10.22 m.

Width: 1.69 m at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: Uncertain; upper portion fallen.

Thickness: Front wall 0.86 m thick at doorway.

Stonework: Walls faced with medium-size, roughly dressed rectangular blocks with considerable chinking in joints.

Doorways: Exterior doorway 2.26 m wide. Lintel fallen.

Rod Sockets: Pair of large rod sockets low, 0.34 m to center above lower step in doorway; 0.23 m to center from interior wall. Sockets 0.09 m in diameter, 0.10 m deep.

Cordholders: None visible.

Wall Openings: None except doorway to room behind.

Platforms: None.

Other: Step-up to room behind about 0.39 m high. Face of step flush with rear wall.

VAULTS: No data; completely fallen.

OBSERVATIONS: Long narrow room which is somewhat typical for Peten style architecture.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 3/26/1995

STRUCTURE IV-b

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2 (Central room)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 11.38 m.

Width: 2.01 m at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: Uncertain; upper portions fallen.

Thickness: Dividing wall to outside room 0.94 m thick. End wall 0.52 m thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with roughly dressed medium size rectangular blocks same as seen in Room 1.

Doorways: Doorway in dividing wall to front room 2.30 m wide.

Rod Sockets: None visible.

Cordholders: Very large post-type cordholders left side of doorway high and low; .074 m to center from doorjamb. Lower cordholder 0.48 m to center above floor; 1.09 m to center of upper cordholder. Post of lower cordholder flush with face of wall but post of upper cordholder set back 0.10 m. Both posts horizontal. Upper opening 0.23 m wide, 0.23 m high; lower opening 0.39 m high, 0.20 m wide.

Wall Openings: Small opening in south end wall; 0.34 m wide, 0.51 m high, 0.71 m to bottom above top of bench, 0.14 m from rear wall.

Platforms: Rectangular bench in south end of room 1.32 m deep, 0.41 m high. No moldings on face.

Other: Step up to rear room about 0.38 m high. This step projects 0.20 m into room and continues along rear wall as projecting molding.

VAULTS: No data; completely fallen.

OBSERVATIONS: Another opening in north wall; probably same as opening in south wall. Bottom is 0.71 m above projecting molding on rear wall. Very faint traces of red paint on projecting molding along rear wall.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE IV-b

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 3 (Rear room)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 12.39 m.

Width: 1.19 m at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: 2.34 m floor to springline.

Thickness: Dividing wall to central room 0.86 m thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with 11 to 12 courses of roughly dressed rectangular blocks with considerable chinking in joints.

Doorways: Doorway to center room 1.65 m wide. Jambs faced with rectangular blocks same as in wall facings.

Rod Sockets: None.

Cordholders: Large post-type cordholder with horizontal posts high and low left side of doorway only. 0.56 m to center from jamb; 0.45 m to center above floor. Upper cordholder 0.99 m to center above lower cordholder. Recess about 0.26 m deep, posts 7 to 8 cm in diameter.

Wall Openings: Small vent hole in south end wall, 0.25 m wide, 0.30 m high, 0.81 m above top of bench, 0.67 m to edge of opening from rear wall.

Platforms: Very large rectangular platform in south end of room with large niche in center. Bench 3.08 m deep, 0.56 m high, niche 0.47 m wide, 0.48 m deep.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: 0.03-0.10 m. Very irregular.

Height: 1.25 m, springline to bottom of capstones.

Form: Roughly straight sides but faces of vault very irregular.

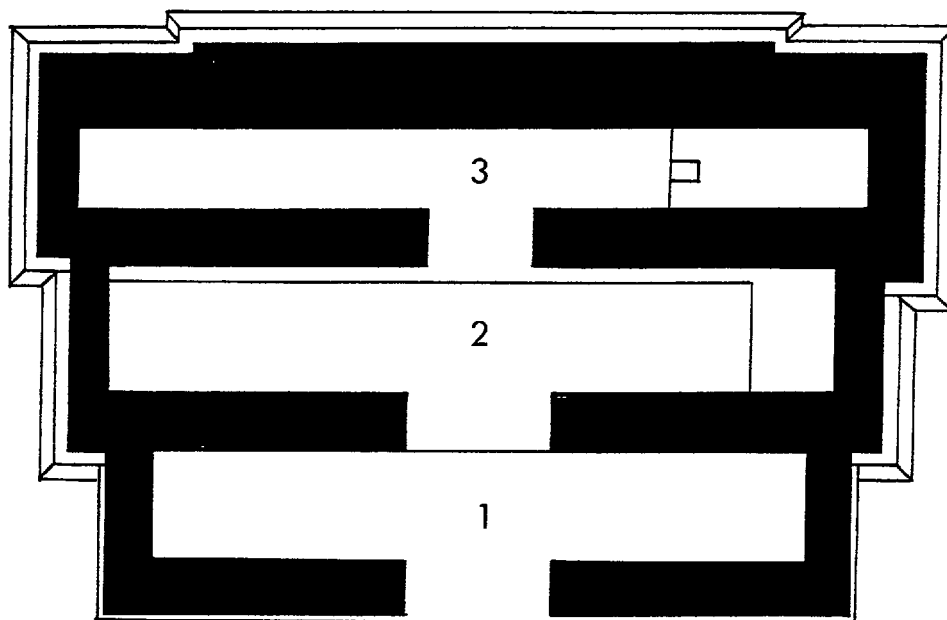
Stonework: Vaults faced with 7 to 8 courses of very roughly dressed slabs with undressed faces.

Capstones: Capstone span 0.38 m (+/-); very irregular.

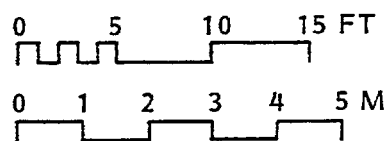
Crossbeams: None visible.

Other: Small portion of vault at south end still intact. (See photo). Balance of vault completely fallen.

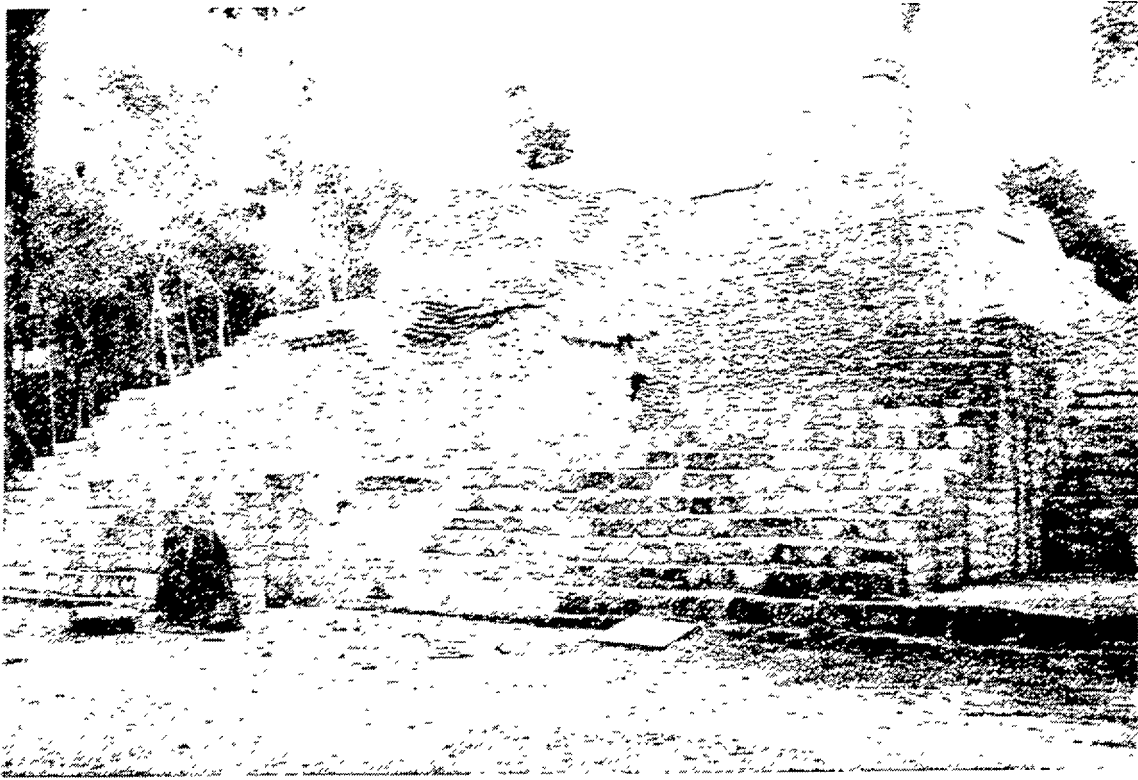
OBSERVATIONS: North end of room mostly reconstructed.



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-b. Plan of
building at upper level.



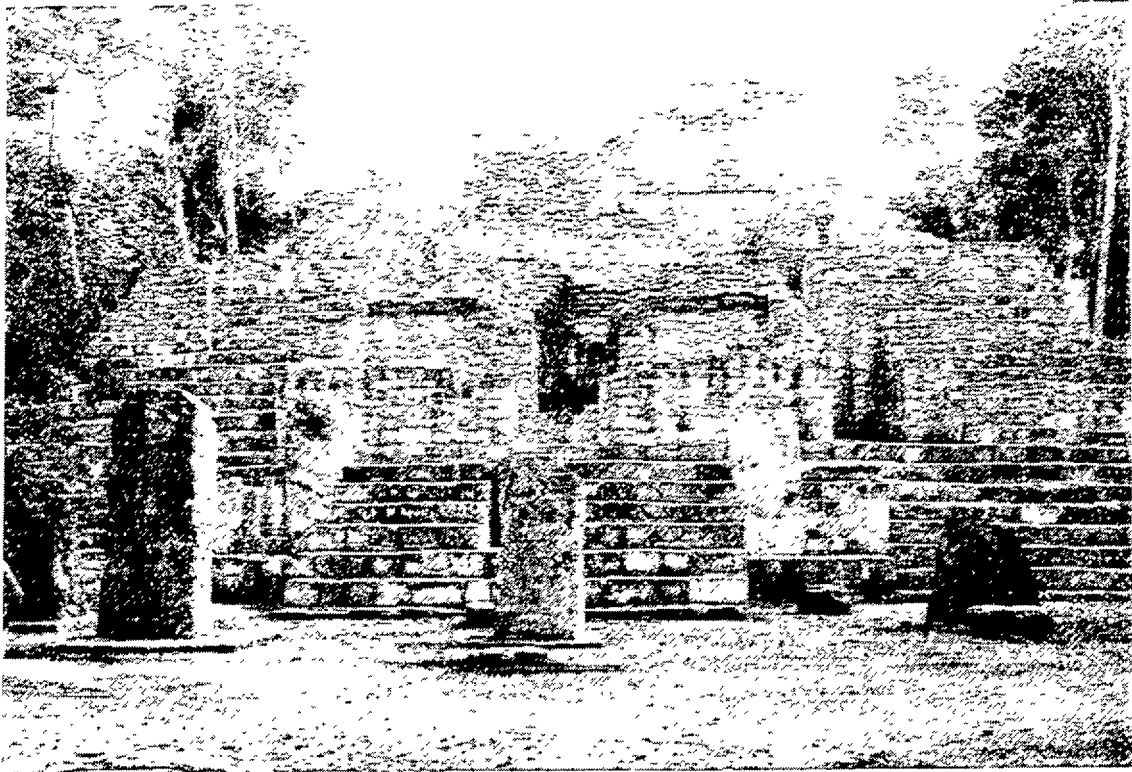
CALAKMUL, Campeche
Structure IV-b
G.F. Andrews, 1995



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-b. View of west side



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-b. West side with stelae in front



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-b. View of west side showing stelae



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-b. View of west side looking northeast



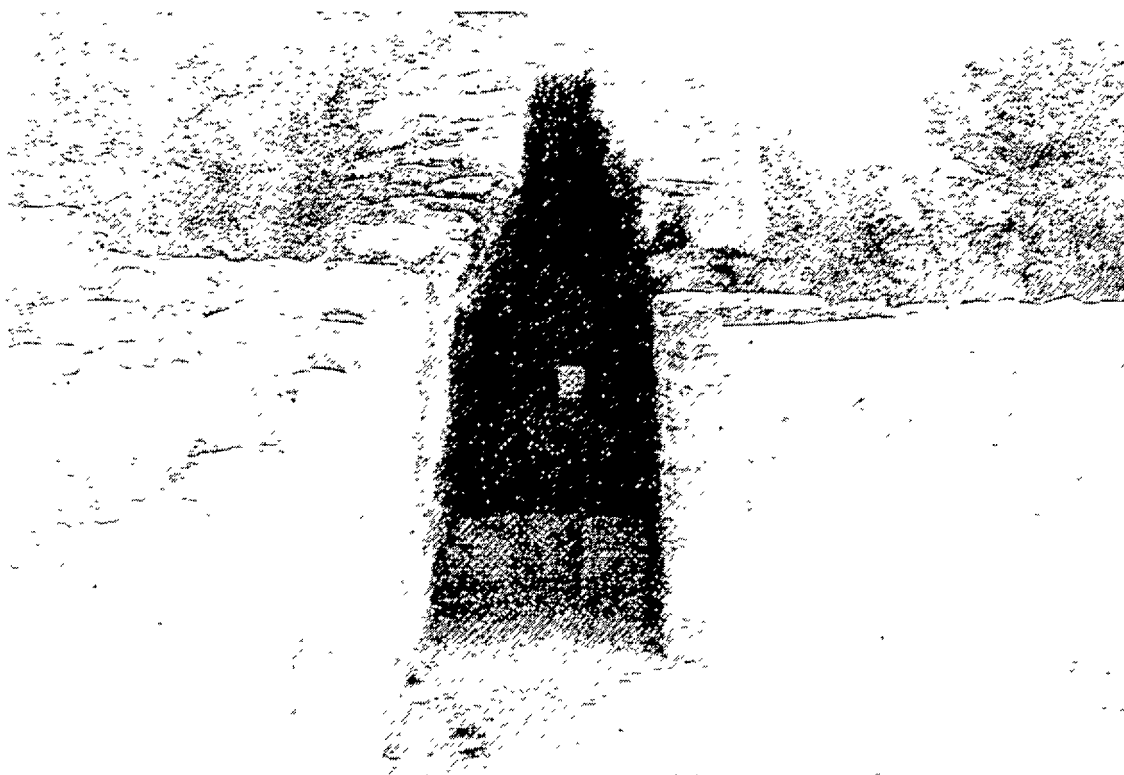
CALAKMUL, Structure IV-b. North end of exterior room



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-b
Detail of post-type
cordholders



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-b. South end of central room



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-b. South end of rear room



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-b. Detail of Bldg. plat.



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-b. Stairway and room on lower level.



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-c. View from Structure IV-b.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE IV-b (Rooms on intermediate level)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The remains of a second set of rooms (two or more) are found on an intermediate level of Structure IV-b with a projecting stairway in front (see plan). Two stelae, one on each side of the projecting stairway, are now partly encased by the platform supporting the rooms on this level. Stairways on both sides of the central room lead upward to the temple on the uppermost level.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for front and south end .

ORIENTATION: 280 degrees (magnetic) perpendicular to front wall.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Rectangular.

Size: 0.33 m high.

Projection: 3-5 cm projection at top.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: South end only, 2.20 m top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Walls faced with 10 to 11 courses of rectangular blocks moderately well finished.

Thickness: Front wall 1.08 m thick at doorjamb.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with small blocks similar to those in wall facings.

Lintels: No data; fallen. Probably wood.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: 2 rectangular members.

Size: Lower member 0.21 m high, upper member 0.20 m high.

Projection: 0.16 m at bottom. Upper wall set back about 0.24 m from face of upper member. Upper member set back 0.12 m from face of lower member. (See detail).

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: No data; mostly fallen; only small portion in place.

Stonework: Same as in lower walls.

Decoration: None visible.

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SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE IV-b

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room A (Exterior room, lower level)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 8.73 m.

Width: 1.75 m.

WALLS:

Height: 2.84 m floor to springline.

Thickness: Walls faced with roughly dressed square to rectangular blocks set in somewhat uneven courses. Considerable chinking in joints.

Doorways: Exterior doorway 1.67 m wide; doorway to rear room 1.88 m wide.

Rod Sockets: None visible.

Cordholders: None visible.

Wall Openings: None, except for opening to rear room.

Platforms: Rectangular platform in south end of room 2.03 m deep, 0.43 m high. Large opening centered in face 0.43 m wide, 0.51 m high. Space behind hollow.

Other: One of few rooms in this complex with springline course of vault still in place.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: 0.20 m.

Height: Uncertain; only two or three courses of vault stones still in place.

Form: Appears to have been a stepped vault.

Stonework: Vaults faced with long, roughly dressed slabs with square faces.

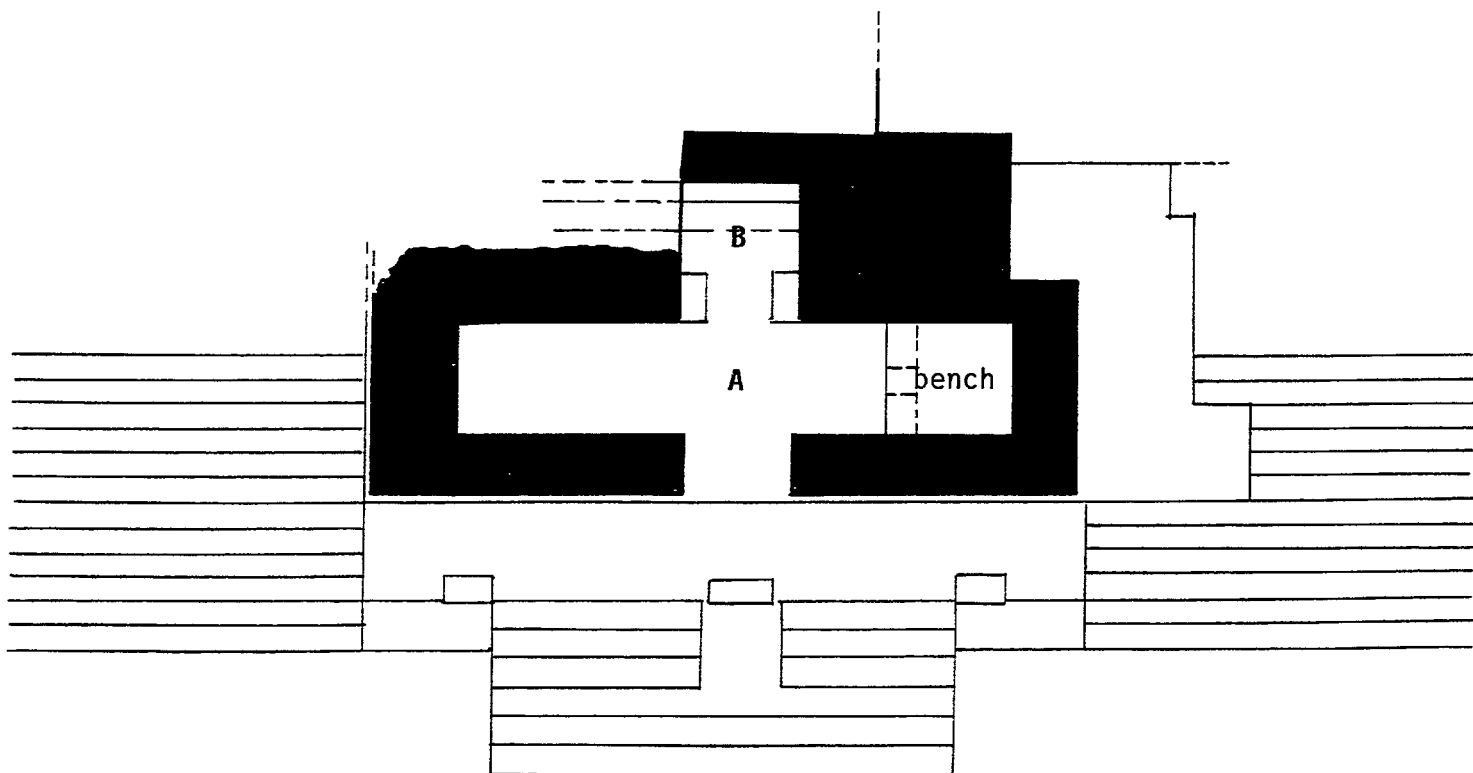
Capstones: No data; fallen.

Crossbeams: No data.

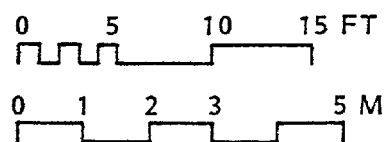
Other: Outer half of vault entirely fallen.

OBSERVATIONS: Behind the room described above are the remains of a second room which seems to have undergone numerous changes over its lifetime. In its ultimate form it appears to have been a squarish room about 1.88 m wide and 2.33 m deep to face of front room. This space was covered over with a stepped vault which steps inward both at rear and sides; front portion fallen. Projecting molding at base of rear wall of this room which may have been an exterior wall of an even earlier construction. This

molding about 0.35 m high and 0.20-0.23 m deep. An additional step or molding is found in front of this molding about 0.43 m deep and 0.27 m high. This molding extends some distance to the north. North end of this space entirely filled in; no details available. (See plan).



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-b. Plan, lower levels



CALAKMUL, Campeche
 Structure IV-b
 G.F. Andrews, 1995

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE IV-c

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Superstructure of Structure IV-c is a small building with two rooms, one behind the other, with doorways on west side overlooking Central Plaza. The building proper rests on a rectangular building platform, about 0.81 m high, which in turn is supported on a higher platform with inset corners. End walls of rear room project out beyond the end walls of front room. See plan.

EXTERIOR DETAILS:

ORIENTATION: Main facade faces west.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Single member base.

Size: About 0.90 m high.

Projection: Varies; 0.15-0.20 m.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: Unknown; upper portion fallen.

Stonework: Walls faced with

Thickness: Front wall

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with roughly dressed blocks, similar to those used for wall facings.

Lintels: Fallen; probably wood.

MEDIAL MOLDING: No data; fallen.

UPPER WALL ZONE: No data; fallen.

CORNICE: No data.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Peten style.

COMMENTS: This building nearly identical to Structure IV-a, although the latter is slightly smaller. It is the northern

component of the group of three structures forming the east side of a Uaxactun type E-group astronomical assemblage, as suggested many years ago by Ruppert and Denison (1943).

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE IV-c

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 1 (Outer room, west side)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 9.0 m.

Width: 1.79 m at doorjamb.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; upper portion fallen.

Thickness: Front wall 0.86 m thick at doorjamb. South end wall 0.79 m thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with small to medium-sized, roughly dressed blocks set in uneven courses.

Doorways: Rectangular. Exterior doorway 1.79 m wide, doorway to rear room 1.67 m wide.

Rod Sockets: None in place.

Cordholders: None in place.

Wall Openings: None.

Platforms: Low platform against rear wall, south end; 0.35 m deep, 0.12 m high

Other: Step up to rear room 0.23 m high.

VAULTS: No data; completely fallen.

OBSERVATIONS: Rather typical room (Peten type) with no unusual features.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE IV-c

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2 (Rear room)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 8.25 m.

Width: 0.84 m.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; upper portions fallen.

Thickness: Medial wall 1.16 m thick at doorjamb. South end wall 1.37 m thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with roughly dressed blocks set in uneven courses.

Doorways: Rectangular. Doorway to front room 1.67 m wide.

Rod Sockets: None in place.

Cordholders: Good sized, post-type cordholders high and low, both sides of doorway to front room. 0.51 m to center from doorjamb, 0.25 m to center above floor. Upper cordholder 0.98 m to center above lower. Posts (horizontal) about 0.075 m in diameter, set back 0.20 m from face of wall (see detail).

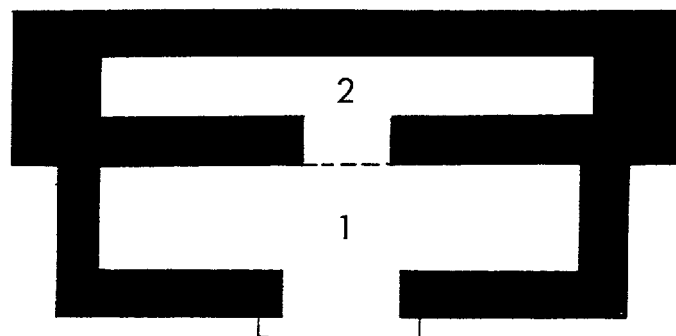
Wall Openings: None.

Platforms: None.

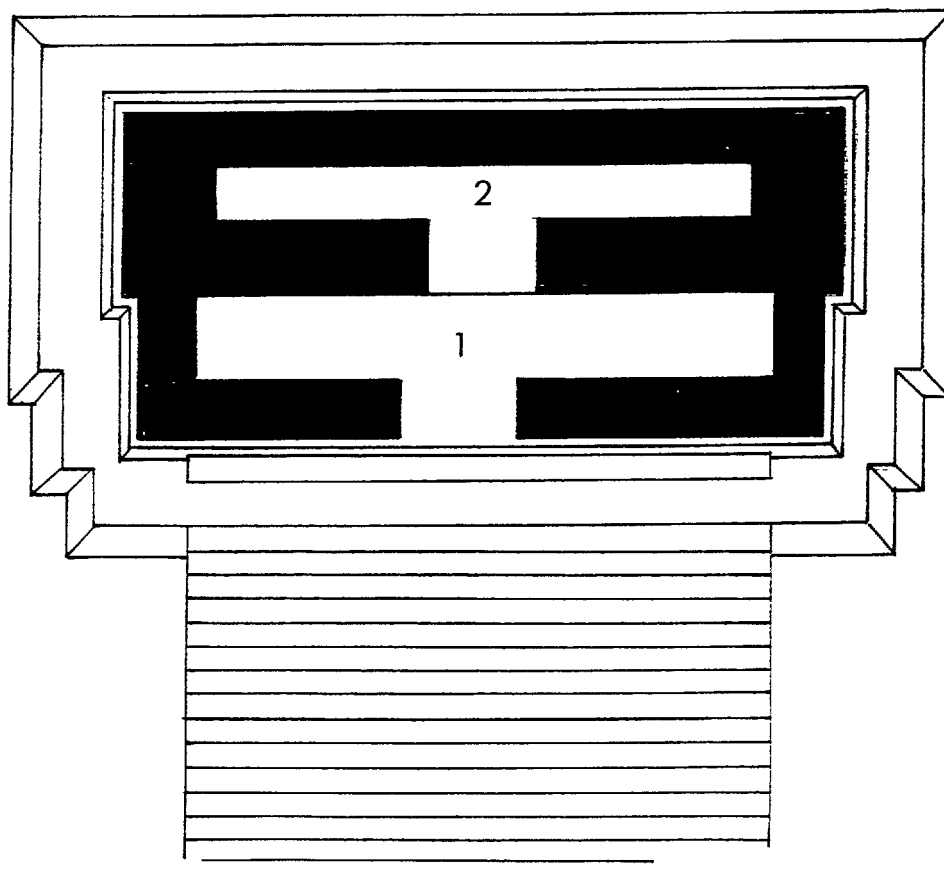
Other: Faint traces of red paint on plaster where preserved.

VAULTS: No data; completely fallen.

OBSERVATIONS: Rather narrow room, which is fairly typical for Peten style buildings with pairs of rooms, one behind the other. In most cases, the rear rooms are narrower than the front rooms.



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-a. Plan



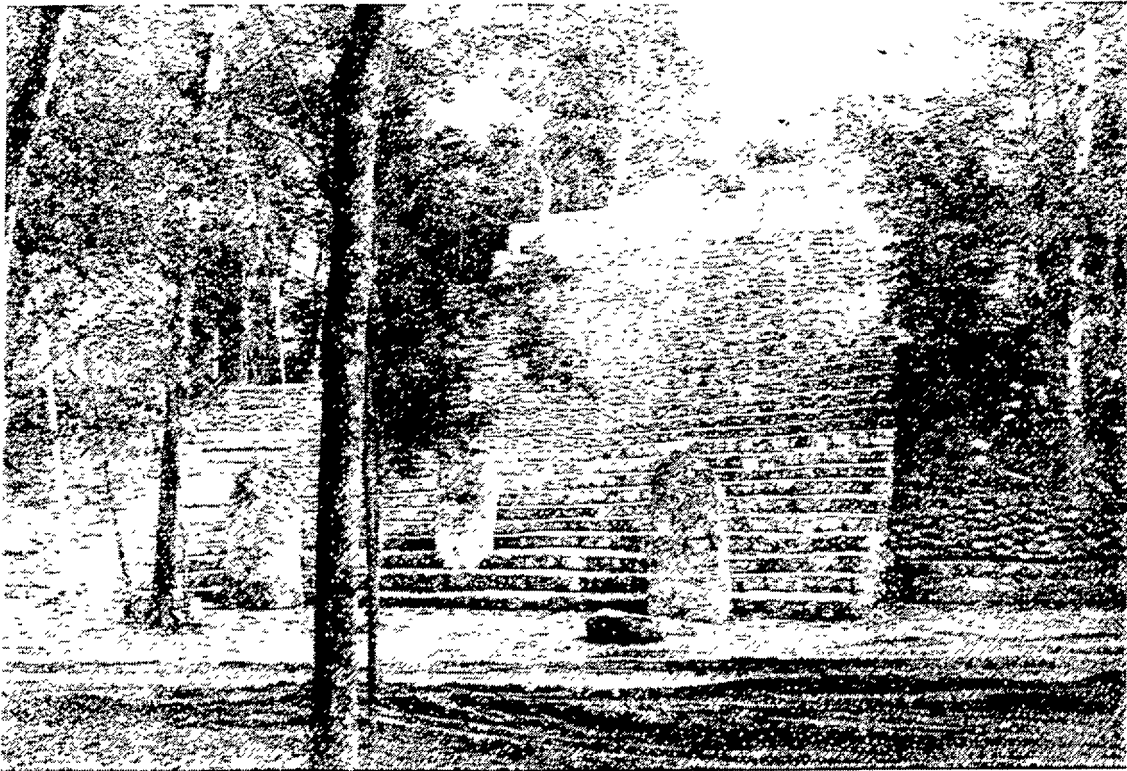
CALAKMUL, Structure IV-c. Plan

0 5 10 15 FT

0 1 2 3 4 5 M

CALAKMUL, Campeche
Structure IV
G.F. Andrews, 1995

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CALAKMUL, Structure IV-c. View from main plaza showing stelae & stairs



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-c. View of west side



CALAKMUL, Structure IV-c. Stairway and stelae, west side

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE V (South side of central plaza)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Relatively small structure with remains of rooms on two levels. Single room on lower level, north side and two rooms back to back on south side, upper level. See sketch plan. Ten stelae are associated with Structure V and these are divided into three main groups. Stelae 28 and 29, which are found at the plaza level on the north side, have been dated to A.D. 623 and refer to a royal couple. Stelae 30 and 31, which are plain, are found on the upper terrace on the south side of Structure V. Stelae 32-37, are found at the plaza level on the south side and refer to a series of historical events. These latter stelae carry dates ranging from A.D. 657 to A.D. 672.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for south facade of Room 1, upper level.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: 3 members, with projecting rectangular member top and bottom.

Size: Overall height 0.38 m.

Projection: About 2.5 cm at top.

Decoration: Central member of base decorated with groups of 2-3 flattened colonnettes both sides of doorway and at corners.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: Unknown; upper portion fallen.

Stonework: Walls faced with well-cut blocks varying considerably in size. Some of these measure as much as 0.41 m high and 0.61 m long on face.

Thickness: Front wall 1.04 thick at doorjambs.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with well-cut blocks, similar to those used for wall facings.

Lintels: No data; fallen.

MEDIAL MOLDING: No data; fallen.

UPPER WALL ZONE: No data; completely fallen.

COMMENTS: Base molding with groups of inset colonnettes very similar to base moldings in Rio Bec style buildings. However, facing stones in exterior walls, which are well-cut, are much larger than those found in typical Rio Bec style buildings.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE V

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 1, Upper level, south side

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 13.61 m.

Width: 3.94 m at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: Uncertain; upper portion fallen.

Thickness: Front wall 0.81 m thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Walls faced with moderately well-cut blocks varying in size. Some of these are exceptionally large by normal Peten or Rio Bec standards.

Doorways: Exterior doorway 1.48 m wide. Lintel fallen.

Rod Sockets: None.

Cordholders: None.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: None.

Platforms: None.

Other: This room exceptionally wide by normal Calakmul (Peten) standards and there is some reason to believe that it was not covered with a masonry vault.

VAULTS: No data; completely fallen or did not actually exist.

OBSERVATIONS: Upper part of room entirely fallen raising question as to how (or if) it was covered over.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE V

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2, Upper level, south side

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5.44 m.

Width: 0.54 m at doorjamb.

WALLS:

Height: Uncertain; upper portion fallen.

Thickness: Front wall 1.04 m thick at doorjamb. End walls, 0.48 m thick, rear wall 0.58 m thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with roughly dressed blocks set in uneven courses.

Doorways: Exterior doorway 1.50 m wide.

Rod Sockets: None.

Cordholders: None.

Wall Openings: None.

Platforms: None.

Other: Very narrow room, even by normal standards for rooms at Calakmul.

VAULTS: No data; completely fallen.

OBSERVATIONS: Narrow room opening onto broad terrace on north side.

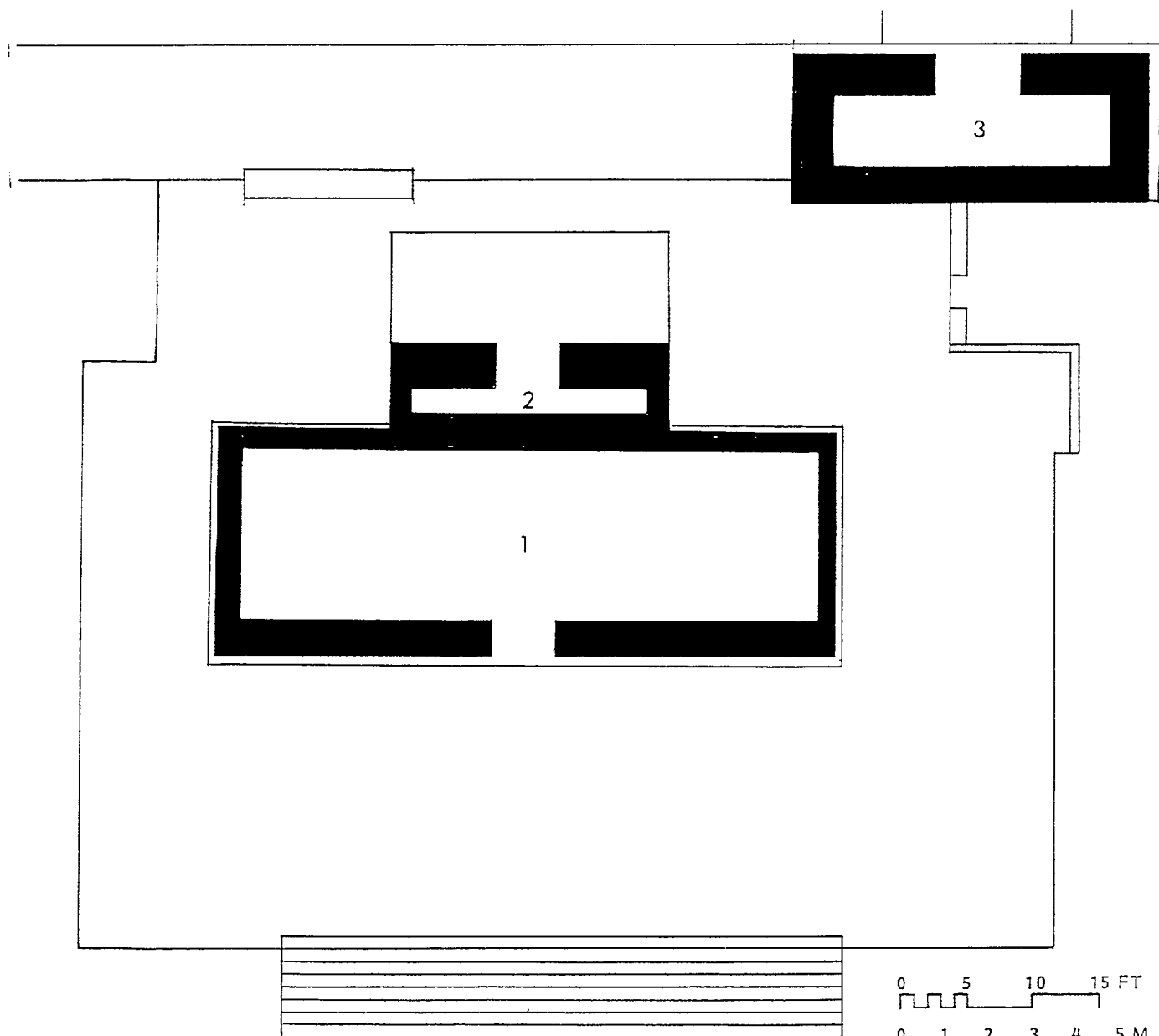
ROOM 3 Lower level, north side

Length: 6.25 m.

Width: 1.75 m at doorway.

Front Wall: 0.95 m thick at doorjamb.

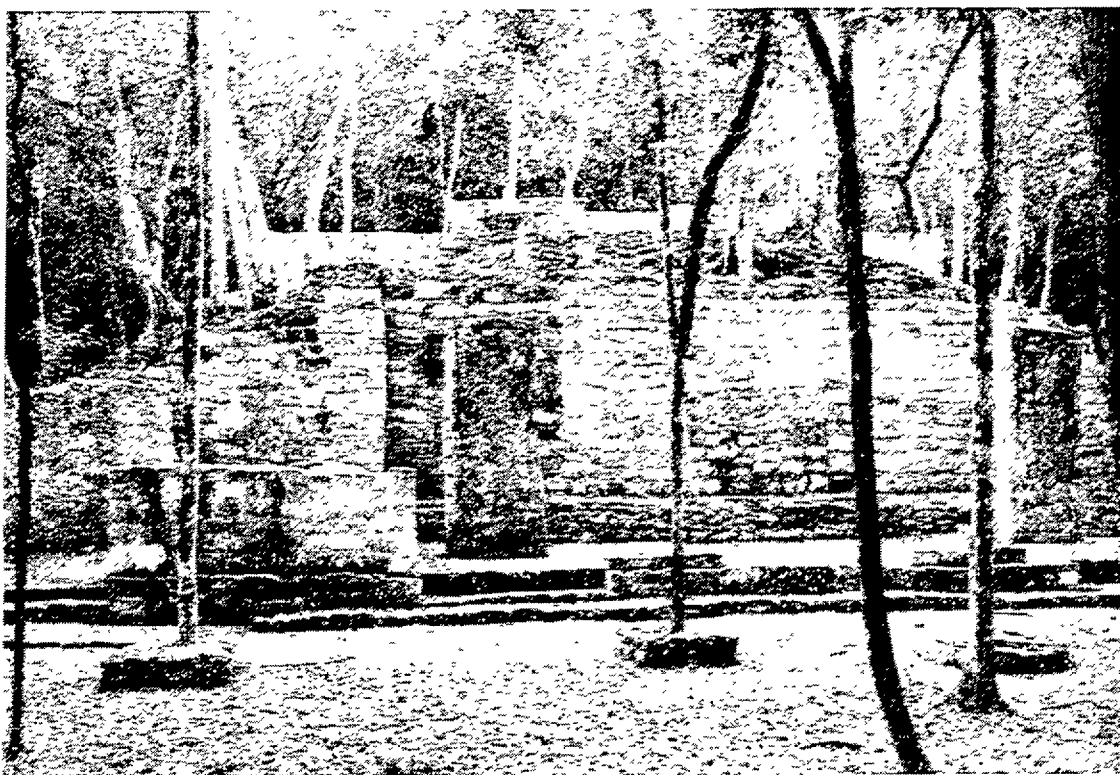
Other: No other data recorded; room mostly collapsed.



CALAKMUL, Structure V. Plan

0 5 10 15 FT
0 1 2 3 4 5 M

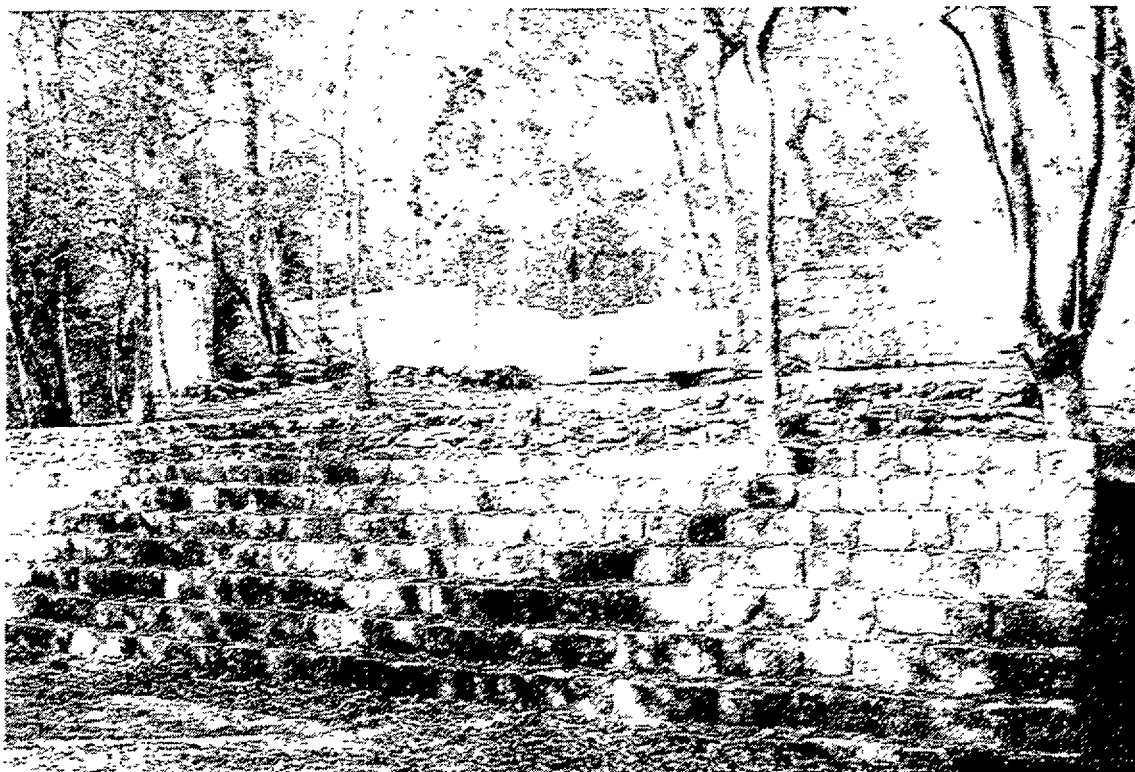
CALAKMUL, Campeche
Structure V
G.F. Andrews, 1995



CALAKMUL, Structure V. View of nbøth side.



CALAKMUL, Structure V. View of south side



CALAKMUL, Structure V. View of south side

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 12/12/1994

STRUCTURE VI

Structure VI consists of a long, stepped platform with three main bodies, which supports a single-room, gallery-type building with five doorways facing east overlooking the Central Plaza. A broad stairway on the east side of the substructure gives access to the building on the upper level. Only parts of the lower walls of the upper building, which is long and narrow, are still standing and there is some question as to whether it was actually vaulted or not.

Two carved and dated stelae (23, 24) are found on the terrace in front of the upper building which show a royal couple (one on each stela) facing one another. Both of these monuments carry the same dedication date, January 26, 702 A.D. and it seems likely that this date also marks the completion (dedication) of the building behind. A third stela (Stela 22) is found near the bottom of the stairway on the east side of Structure VI which unfortunately, does not carry a legible date. Three additional stelae (25, 26, 27) and a round altar are found near the base of the substructure on the west side of Structure VI which carry Initial Series dates ranging from 9.15.5.0.0 to 9.15.10.0.0 (736-741 A.D.).

Structure VI is of special interest since it is believed to have served as the western portion of a special astronomical group (E-Group) which includes the three upper temples of Structure IV on the opposite side of the Central Plaza. I do not

know if the recent excavation of both Structures IV and VI has proved the case for their combined form producing a true E-Group, capable of allowing accurate determinations of the solistices and equinoxes, but even if not, the larger group retains the basic form and symbolic value of a true E-Group.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE VI (West side of Central Plaza)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structure VI consists of a long, stepped platform with three main bodies, which supports a single-room, gallery-type building with five doorways facing east overlooking the Central Plaza. Two narrow doorways on the west side give access to a broad terrace on the west side at the upper level. A broad stairway on the east side of the substructure, with 27 risers, gives access to the building on the upper level. Only parts of the lower walls of the upper building, which is long and narrow, are still standing and there is some question as to whether it was actually vaulted or not.

EXTERIOR DETAILS:

ORIENTATION: Main facade faces east.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Single member, rectangular base molding.

Size: 0.19 m high.

Projection: 0.038 m at top.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: Uncertain; upper portion fallen.

Stonework: Walls faced with square to rectangular blocks, only moderately well finished.

Thickness: Front wall 0.80 m thick at doorjambs, rear wall 0.76 m thick.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with small blocks, similar to those used for wall facings.

Lintels: Fallen; no data (probably wood).

MEDIAL MOLDING: No data; fallen.

UPPER WALL ZONE: No data; fallen.

CORNICE: No data; fallen.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Peten style.

COMMENTS: Two carved and dated stelae (23, 24) are found on the terrace in front of the upper building which show a royal couple (one on each stela) facing one another. Both of these monuments carry the same dedication date, January 26, 702 A.D. and it seems likely that this date also marks the completion (dedication) of the building behind. A third stela (Stela 22) is found near the bottom of the stairway on the east side of Structure VI which, unfortunately, does not carry a legible date. Three additional stelae (25, 26, 27) and a round altar are found near the base of the substructure on the west side of Structure VI which carry Initial Series dates ranging from 9.15.5.0.0 to 9.15.10.0.0 (736-741 A.D.).

Structure VI is of special interest since it is believed to have served as the western portion of a special astronomical group (E-Group) which includes the three upper temples of Structure IV on the opposite side of the Central Plaza (Ruppert, 1943: 5-6). I do not know if the recent excavation of both Structures IV and VI has proved the case for their combined form producing a true E-Group, capable of allowing accurate determinations of the solistices and equinoxes, but even if not, the larger group retains the basic form and symbolic value of a true E-Group.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE VI

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 1 (Upper level)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 23.16 m.

Width: 1.92 m at north end; 1.78 m at south end.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; walls now standing to a little over 1 meter.

Thickness: Front wall 0.80 m thick, rear wall 0.76 m thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with roughly dressed square to rectangular blocks.

Doorways: Central doorway on east side 2.06 m wide.

Lateral doorways on this side average about 1.65 m wide.

Doorways in rear wall about 0.74 m wide.

Rod Sockets: None.

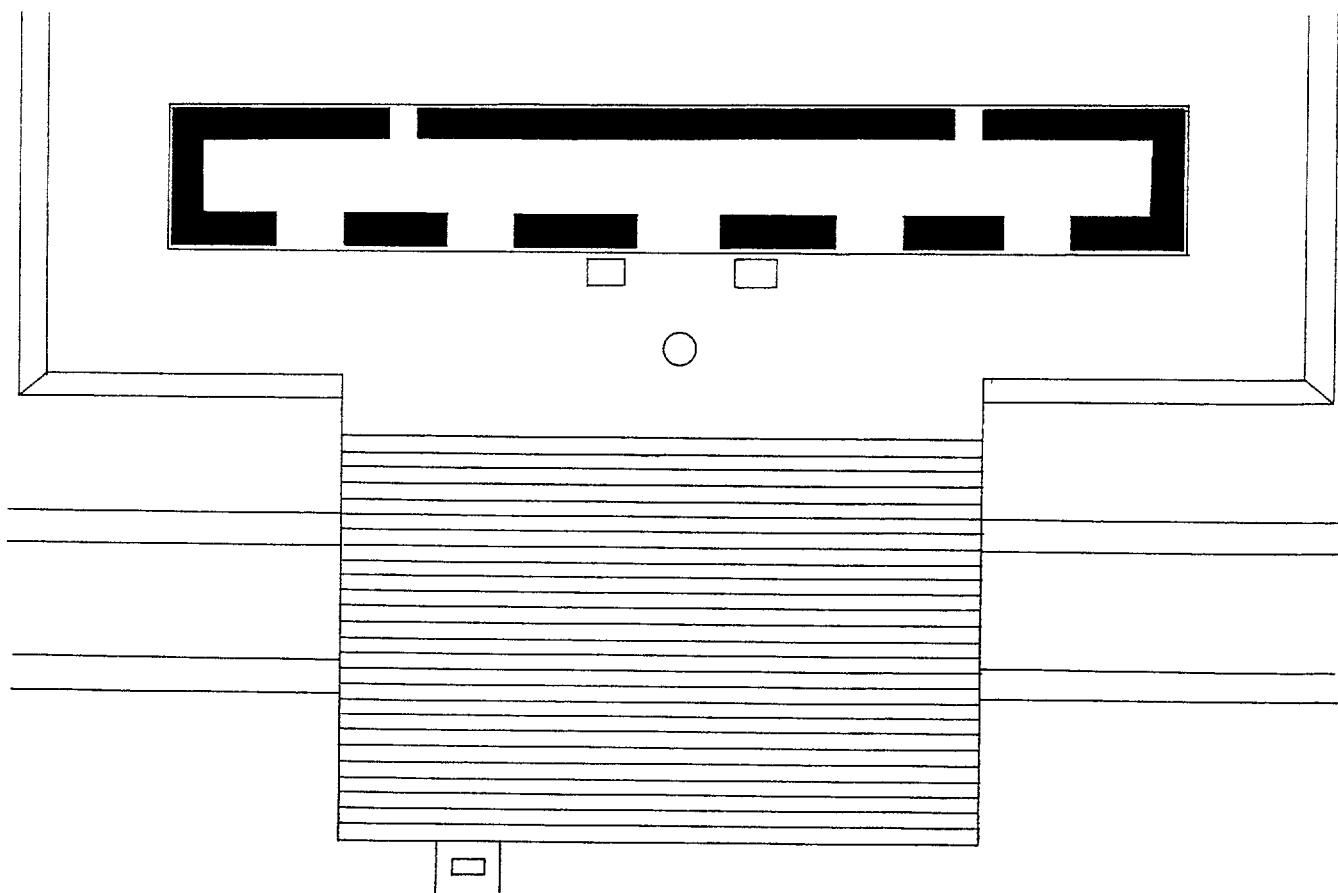
Cordholders: None.

Wall Openings: None, other than doorways.

Platforms: None.

VAULTS: No data; some question as to whether room was actually covered with masonry vault.

OBSERVATIONS: Long gallery-type room of the sort which is found in some numbers at many Peten sites such as Tikal and Uaxactun.

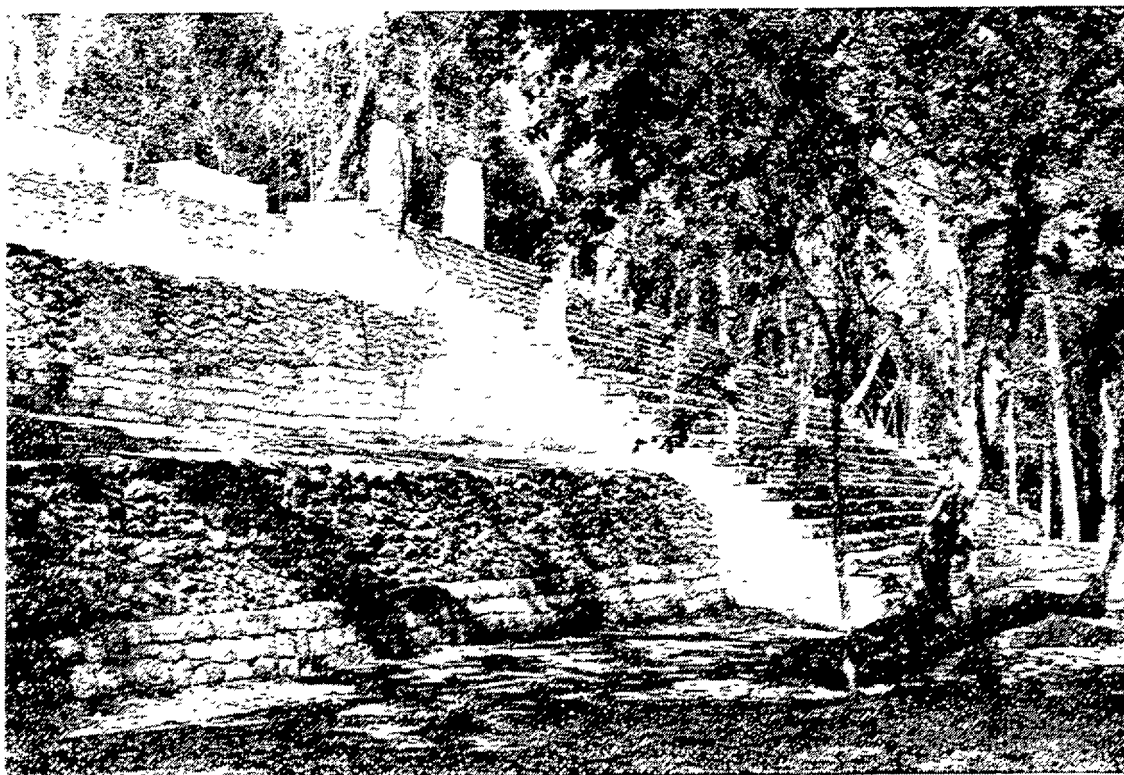


CALAKMUL, Structure VI, Plan

CALAKMUL, Campeche
Structure VI
G.F. Andrews, 1995



CALAKMUL, Structure VI. Stairway and stelae, east side



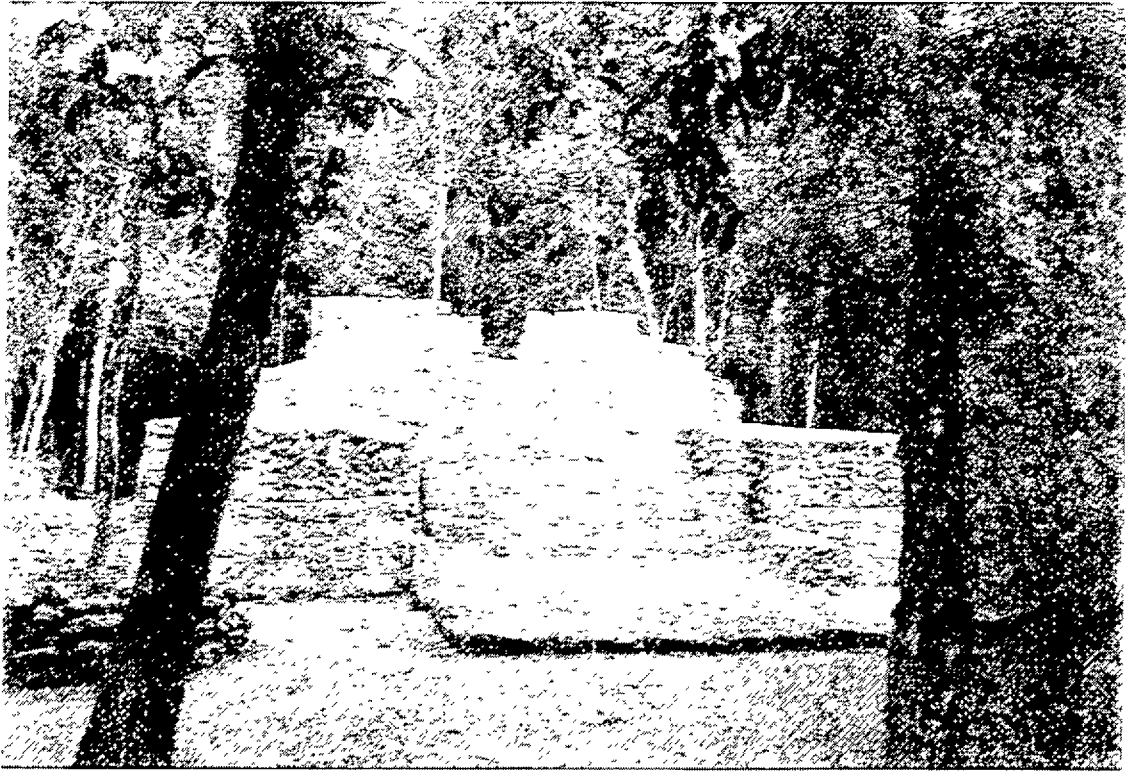
CALAKMUL, Structure VI. View of east side showing stepped platform



CALAKMUL, Structure VI. Interior of gallery-type room and Stelae 23 and 24.



CALAKMUL, Structure VI. Stelae 23 and 24



CALAKMUL, Structure VIII. View of main facade

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 12/12/1994

STRUCTURE XI

Structure XI is a small ballcourt which is situated a short distance south of Structure XIII. It is of the open end type with no rings or markers. According to Ramon Carrasco (1994) it is of late construction and seems to mark a reorientation of the site's architectural style. The ballcourt appears to have been dedicated towards the second half of the 8th century since a stela (Stela 66), which carried a dedication date of August 22, 733 A.D. was cut into four pieces and the fragments incorporated into the corners of the building. These fragments have been reassembled and Stela 66 now stands near the north end of the west half of the court.



CALAKMUL, Structure XI (Ballcourt)



CALAKMUL, Stela 66. Near Ballcourt



CALAKMUL, Stela 66. Near Ballcourt

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 12/12/1994

STRUCTURE XIII

Structure XIII is situated on the north side of the Great Acropolis complex and is the tallest construction in this group. It appears to have had two main levels, which were constructed at different times. Recent excavations have shown that the lower level, which has a broad, not very steeply inclined stairway on its south side and another, steeper stairway on its east side, served as the support for a building with two vaulted rooms. At a later date, the upper section was added which consisted of two additional large rooms with a large, segmented roofcomb on top. Of particular interest is an exposed section of the rear wall of the lower level rooms, which is decorated with pairs of slightly projecting rectangular pilasters, very similar to those seen on the buildings at a closely knit group of sites in southern Quintana Roo, including Dzibanche, Tutil, and Central Complex. This group of sites is located about 125 kilometers east northeast of Calakmul. Each pilaster is about 0.81 meters wide and the central recess about 0.075 meters wide. The single-member, rectangular base below this wall measures about 0.46-0.61 meters high and the wall above 2.74 meters high from the top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Four stelae and a round altar are associated with Structure XIII. Stela 88 stands on a platform near the center of the stairway on the south side of the lower substructure and carries a dedication date of 9.11.?.?.? (642-652). Three additional stelae

are found in the plaza on the east side of Structure XIII (Stelae 56, 57, 58) and two of these, Stelae 57 and 58 carry dedication dates of 9.17.0.0.0 (771 A.D.). Marcus (1987) believes that Ruler 9 is shown on the latter stelae, and suggested that Ruler 9 was responsible for the construction of the upper temple and roofcomb.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/28/1995

STRUCTURE XIII

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structure XIII is situated on the north side of the Great Acropolis complex and as seen today, consists of two main components: 1) a long, stepped substructure with three bodies and a broad stairway on the south side; and 2) an upper, and more complex, substructure which supports a long, one-room building on its upper level. The building on the upper level has three doorways facing south. On top of the lower substructure are a series of 5 vaulted rooms (south and east sides) with an L-shape, while the other two sides at the same level appear to be solid masses of masonry. Recent excavations have shown that the lowest stepped substructure has a not very steeply inclined stairway on its south side and another, steeper stairway, on its east side. Centered on a platform near the bottom of the stairway on the south side is Stela 88 which carries a badly eroded dedication date of 9.11.?.?.? (642-652). Three additional stelae (Stelae 56, 57, 58) are found in the plaza on the east side of Structure XIII which carry dedication dates of 9.17.0.0.0 (771 A.D.).

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for south wall of rooms on main level.

ORIENTATION: Main facade faces south.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Single member, rectangular molding.

Size: About 0.15 m high.

Projection: About 5 cm at top.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: Uncertain; upper portion fallen.

Stonework: Walls faced with small blocks, only moderately well dressed.

Thickness: Front (south) wall 1.17 m thick at doorways.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with small blocks, same as those used for wall facings.

Lintels: Fallen, but probably wood.

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MEDIAL MOLDING: No data; completely fallen.

UPPER WALL ZONE: No data; completely fallen

CORNICE: No data; completely fallen.

ROOF STRUCTURE: Roofcomb, with axis east-west, on roof behind Rooms 2 and 3.

Description: Single-wall, slotted roofcomb.

Location: On roof behind Rooms 2 and 3 on main level.

Dimensions: Portion now exposed over 12 m long, 0.48 m thick at bottom of slots.

Decoration: None (or fallen if made of stucco).

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Peten style.

COMMENTS: A plaque near the bottom of the stairway on the south side provides a brief, but confusing, description of Structure XIII which is at odds with its various architectural elements as exposed by the recent excavations. This description is given below in its entirety:

This is the tallest construction of the Great Acropolis complex and within it was detected a substructure consisting of a large ramp used as a platform for a two-chambered building. When it underwent remodeling, the rooms were used to build a cross-shaped tunnel covered with smooth stelae, visible today due to looting of the structure. The stela that preceeds the (main) stairway depicts a woman holding a ceremonial staff, symbol of power. It is probable that this woman ordered the last modification of the building with its two large chambers crowned with a roofcomb, thereby closing the upper part of the building.

The problem with the above description is that it does not even mention the one-room building on top of the upper substructure nor the now-buried building with the pairs of pilasters on its rear wall which stands on an intermediate level between the tops of the lower and upper substructures. It also does not mention the plain stela and altar which can be seen just in front of a "tunnel" exposed by a looter's hole in the rear wall of Room 2 of the rooms on top of the lower substructure.

During my all too brief examination of Structure XIII I was unable to determine the exact location of the slotted roofcomb which now

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stands behind and above Rooms 2 and 3 on Level 1, and it is not clear if the roofcomb was associated with Rooms 2 and 3 or with some now-buried rooms just north of these outer rooms. Slotted roofcombs of the kind seen here are not characteristic of Peten type buildings which normally feature massive, hollow roofcombs situated over the rear walls of temple-type buildings. The latter circumstance makes it even harder to account for the presence and design of this long, slotted roofcomb.

Based on what can presently be seen of Structure XIII, my own interpretation of its basic construction sequence and major architectural components is as follows:

1. Original (and now buried or destroyed) structure erected, as outlined on plaque: i.e., platform with long ramp on south side supporting building now buried inside of lower substructure.

2. Construction of additional, now-buried, two-room building on intermediate level (level 2), whose rear wall (with pairs of projecting pilasters) can now be seen on the north side. Note that wall now exposed was completely covered over by upper substructure.

3. Construction of Rooms 2 and 3 on south side of lower substructure (level 1), together with present stairway on south side. Roofcomb also constructed during this phase?

4. Rooms described in #2 above filled in and covered over by new, upper substructure, and Rooms 1, 4 and 5 added to Rooms 2 and 3 on level 1.

5. Building platform supporting upper one-room building added to upper substructure (level 3), essentially completing Structure XIII.

The above scenario does not take into account smaller alterations, such as filling in of doorways, or minor additions such as small structure on south side of roofcomb. The detailed architectural data from exposed building remains are given in the pages which follow.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/28/1995

STRUCTURE XIII

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2 (1st level)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 12.21 m total.

Width: 2.63 m.

WALLS:

Height: 3.13 m floor to springline.

Thickness: Exterior wall 1.16 m thick at doorway.

Stonework: Walls faced with irregular shaped blocks with considerable chinking in joints.

Doorways: Rectangular doorways. See dimensions above.

Lintels fallen.

Rod Sockets: None visible.

Cordholders: None.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: None other than large hueco in rear wall.

Platforms: None.

Other: 1) This room, as other rooms, has been substantially reconstructed. 2) Looter's hole in rear wall leads to stela and altar in front of wall with tunnel running northward. Floor of tunnel about feet above floor level of Room 2.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About 0.20-0.25 m.

Height: Uncertain; only a few courses of vault in place. (Approximately m total, springline to bottom of capstones.).

Form: Uncertain; but apparently rose in two large steps.

Stonework: Vault faced with thin slabs with irregular faces.

Capstones: No data; fallen.

Crossbeams: No data; fallen.

Other:

OBSERVATIONS: Fairly long and wide room by normal Peten (Calakmul) standards.

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SITE:

DATE: 2/28/1995

STRUCTURE XIII

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 3 and Room 1

DIMENSIONS

Room 3

Length: Total length 7.87 m.

Width: 2.65 m.

Rod Sockets: Pair of rod sockets in right jamb, 0.23 m to center above floor. Sockets 0.20 m on center from inside wall.

Note: Right end wall when facing rear wall had large opening; 2.08 m wide which was later filled in. Wall at this end about 0.91 m thick.

Room 1

Length: 2.74 m.

Width: 2.73 m.

Dividing wall to adjacent room 1.0 m thick, end wall 1.55 m thick, front wall 1.32 m thick.

SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/28/1995

STRUCTURE XIII

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 5 (1st level)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 8.49 m.

Width: 2.68 m at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: 3.02 m floor to springline.

Thickness: Exterior wall 1.24 m at doorway. Dividing wall to front room (Room 4) 2.13 m thick at doorway.

Stonework: Walls faced with irregular shaped, roughly dressed blocks with considerable chinking in joints.

Doorways: Rectangular exterior doorway near south end. Doorway to front room covered with low vault about 0.45 m high. Capstone span about 0.23 m, 2.03 m floor to springline.

Rod Sockets: None.

Cordholders: None.

Rings: None

Wall Openings: Large opening (doorway) in north end wall, 2.06 m wide. Centered. Filled in at later date.

Platforms: None.

Other: Vaulted doorway fairly unusual.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: 0.23 m (+/-).

Height: No data; mostly fallen.

Form: No data.

Stonework: Vault made with thin, very roughly dressed slabs set in irregular courses.

Capstones: No data.

Crossbeams: No data.

Other:

OBSERVATIONS: This room apparently created when front rooms and end rooms were added to original structure.

ROOM 4

Length: 3.47 m.

Width: 2.32 m.

Not covered over.

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SITE: CALAKMUL

DATE: 2/26/1995

STRUCTURE XIII

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 6 (Room on upper level (Level 3), facing south.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 11.0 m.

Width: 1.93 m.

WALLS:

Height: Uncertain; upper portions fallen.

Thickness: Front wall about 1.22 m thick. End walls 0.84 m thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with small, rectangular blocks, only roughly dressed.

Doorways: Central doorway 2.26 m wide, lateral doorways only 1.24 m wide.

Rod Sockets: None in place.

Cordholders: None in place.

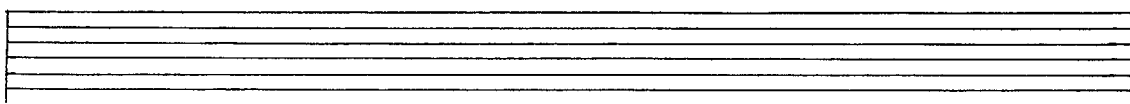
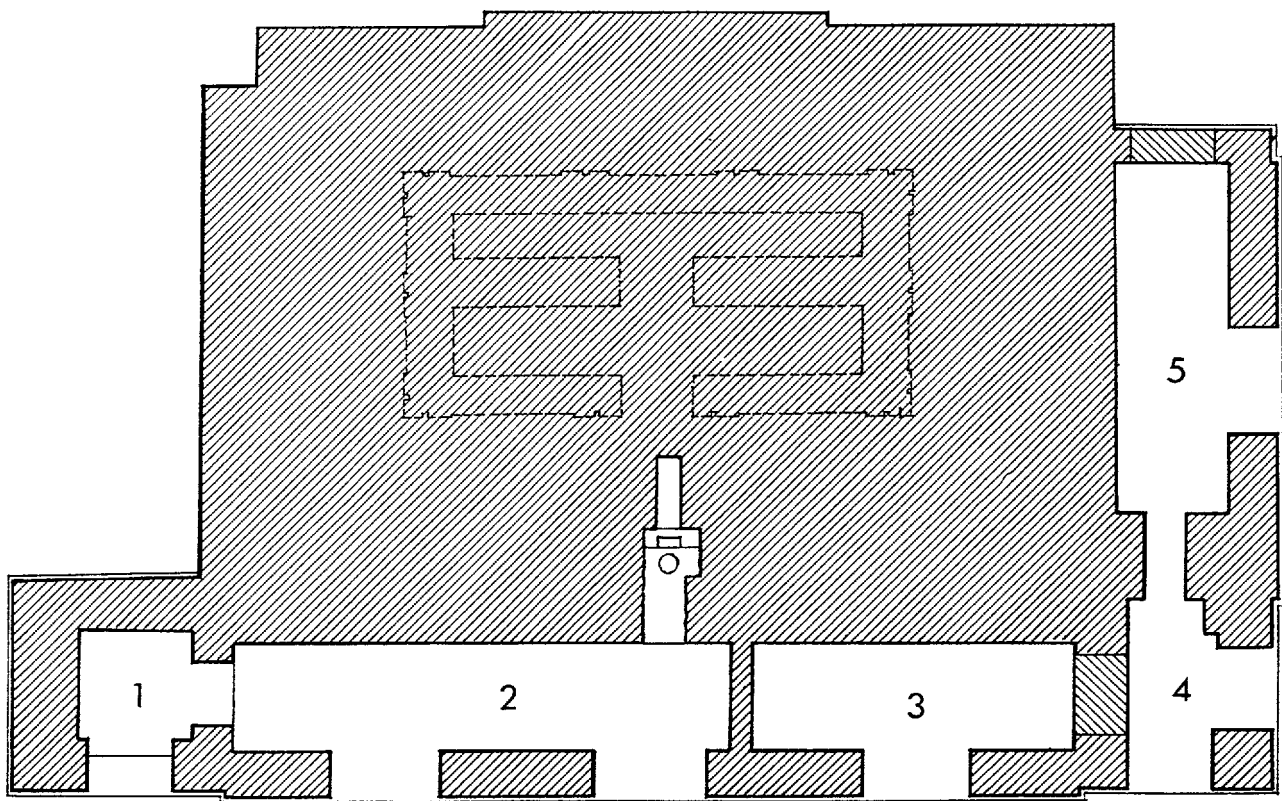
Wall Openings: None.

Platforms: None.

Other: Only lower portion of walls now standing.

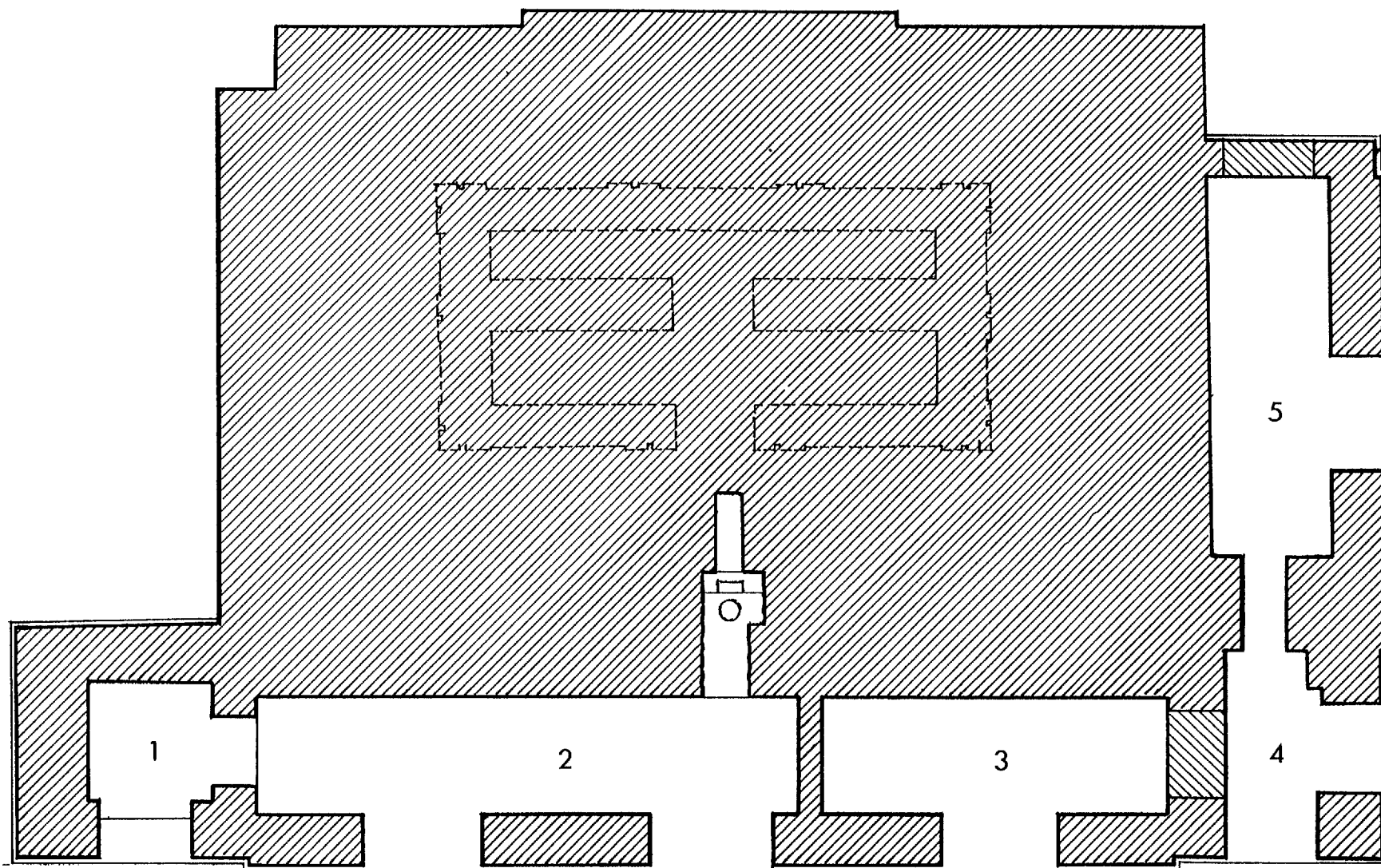
VAULTS: Completely fallen, no data.

OBSERVATIONS: I believe this room represents the last major addition to Structure XIII as outlined in the suggested construction sequence outlined earlier.

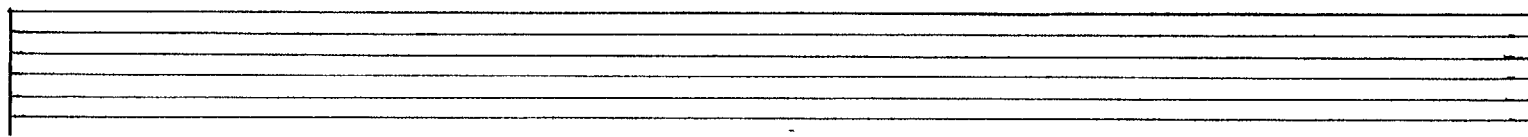


CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. Plan, main level

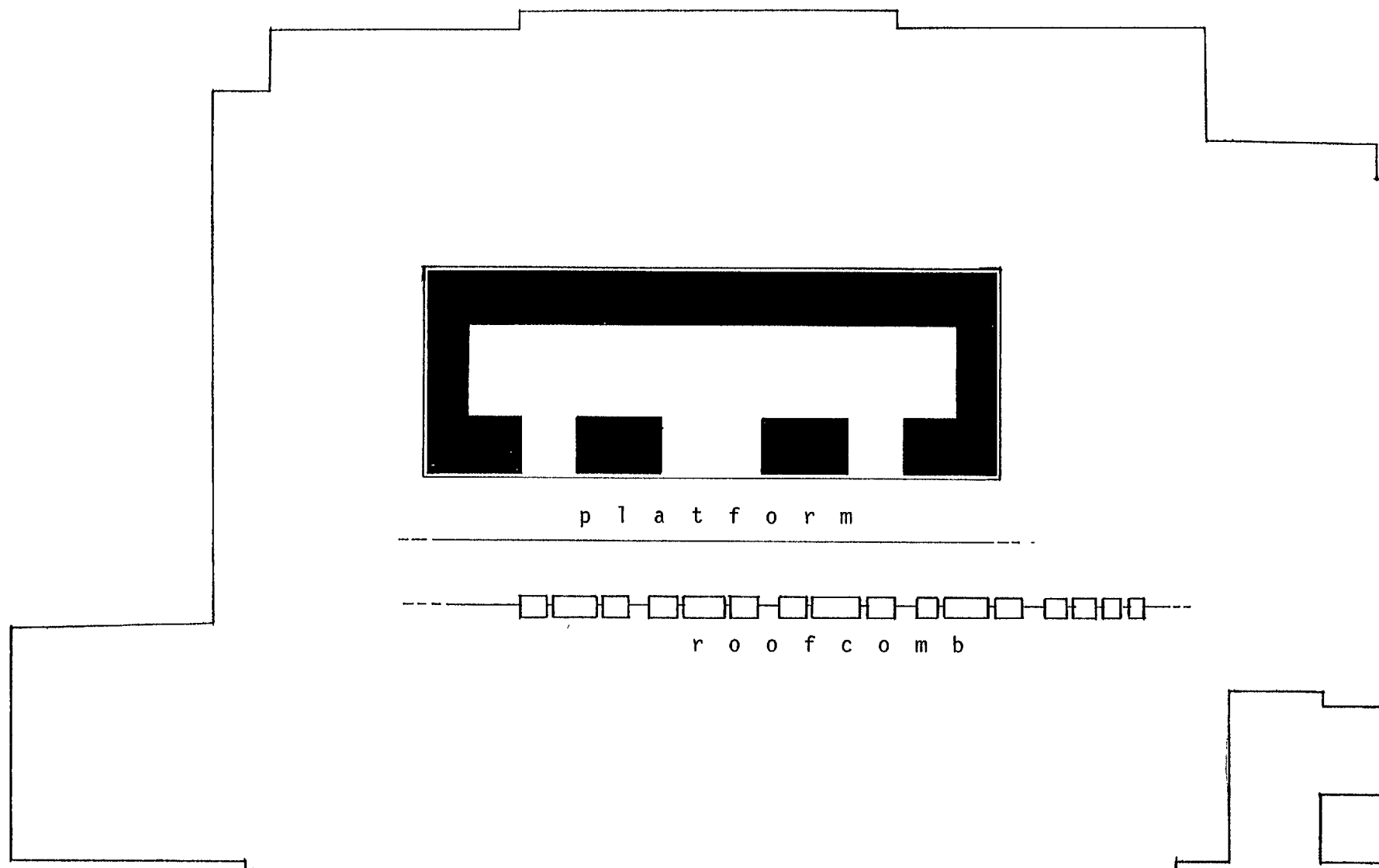
CALAKMUL, Campeche
Structure XIII
G.F. Andrews, 1995



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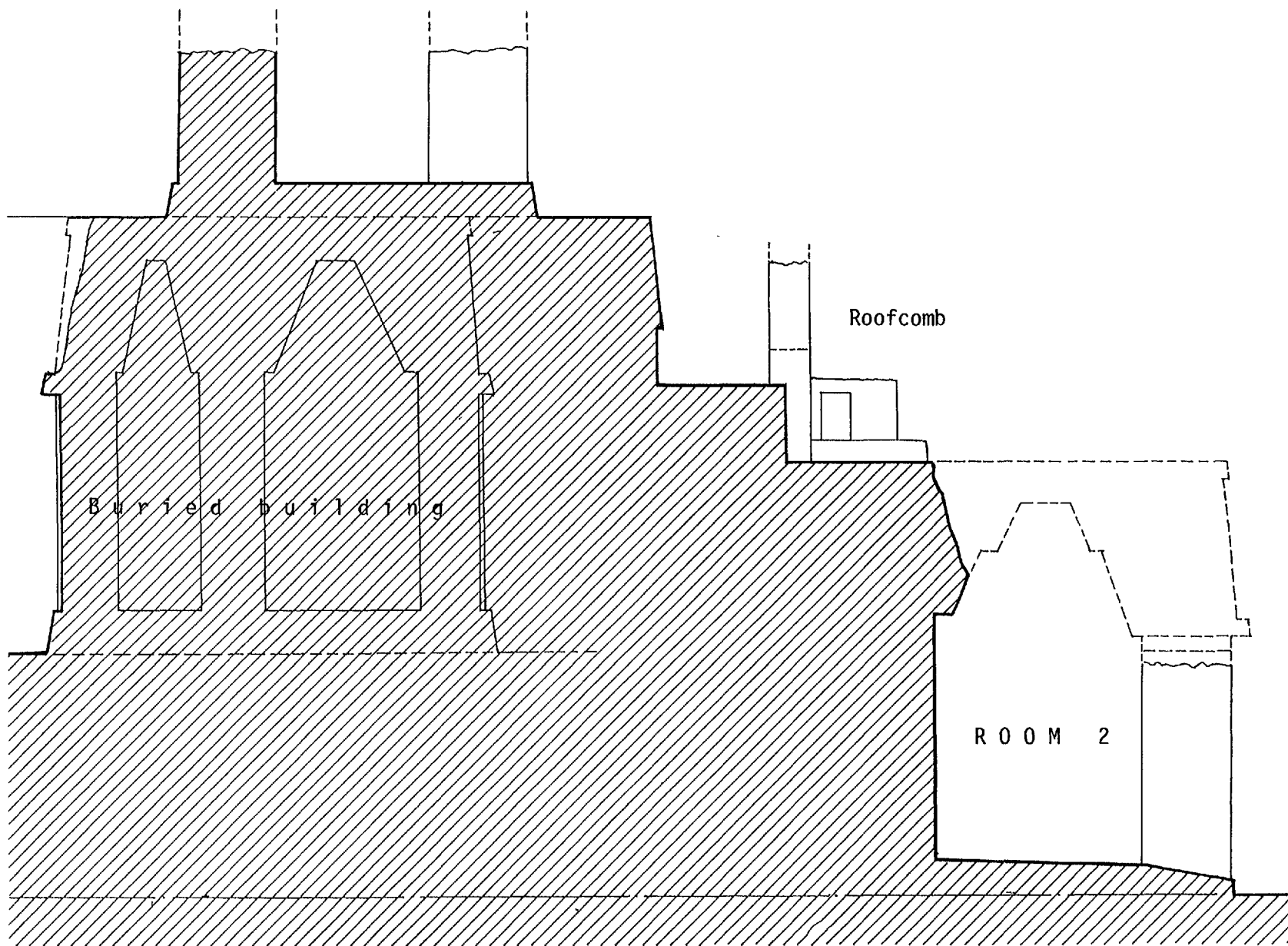


CALAKMUL, Campeche
Structure XIII
G.F. Andrews, 1995

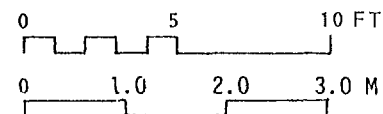


CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. Plan, upper level

CALAKMUL, Campeche
Structure XIII
G.F. Andrews, 1995

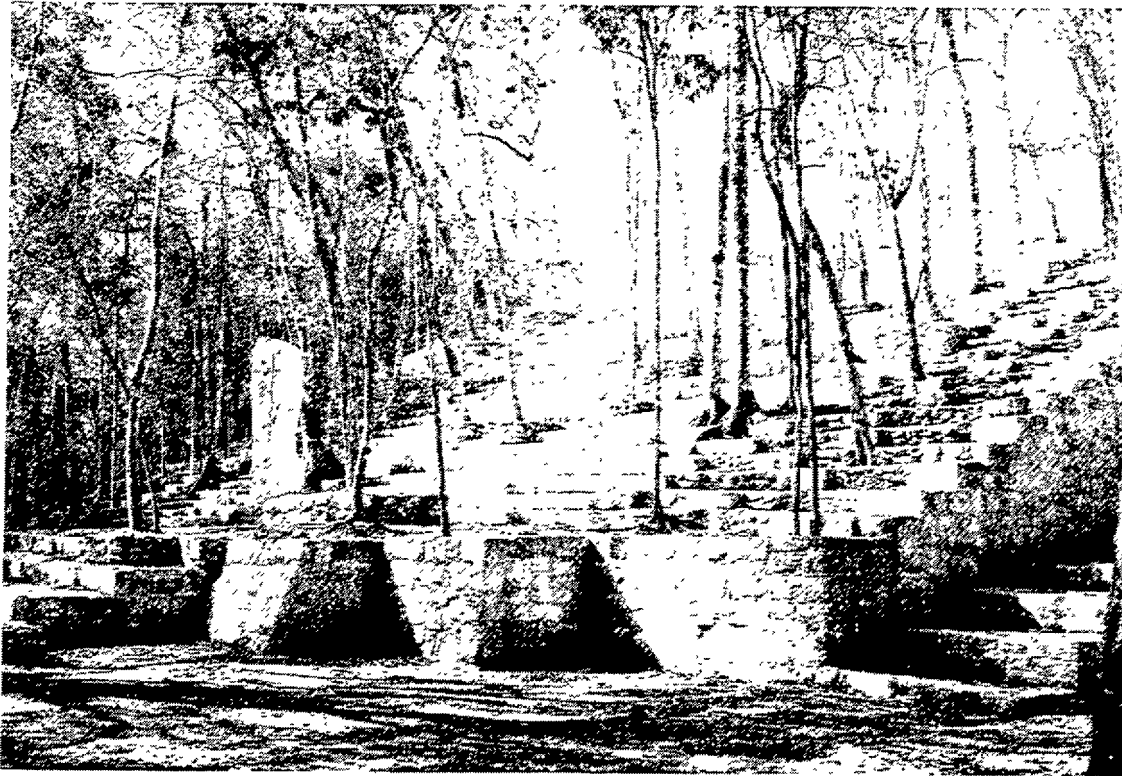


CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. North-south section



CALAKMUL, Campeche
Structure XIII
G.F. Andrews, 1995

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CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. Stairway on south side & stela



CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. View of stepped platform, south side



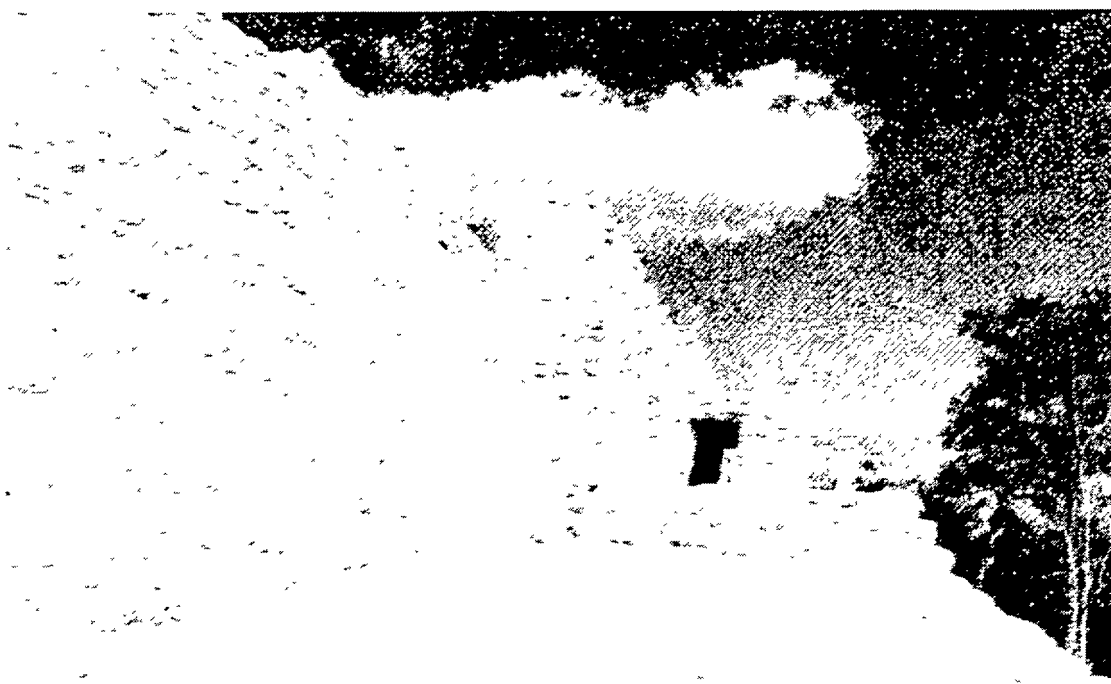
CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. Stairway and rooms, south side



CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. Upper portion, south side



CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. Portion of south side - Stela 88 to right



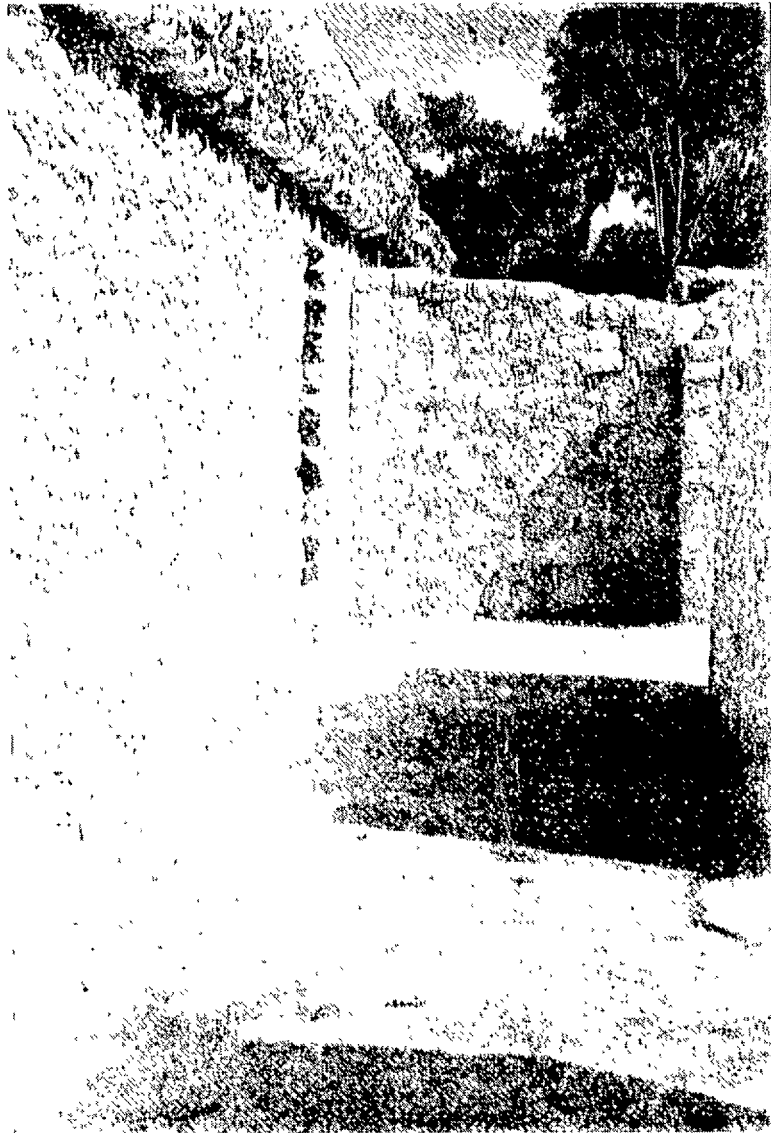
CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. Detail of roofcomb



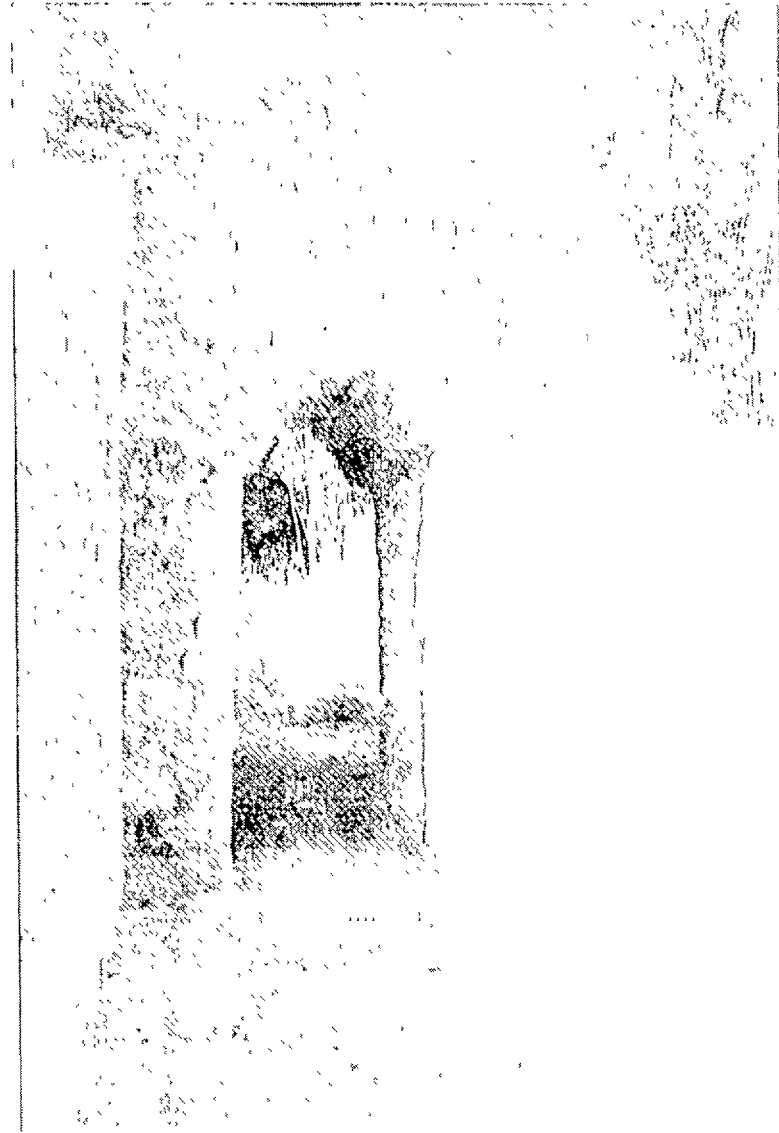
CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. Doorways to Rooms 1 and 2, south side, main level



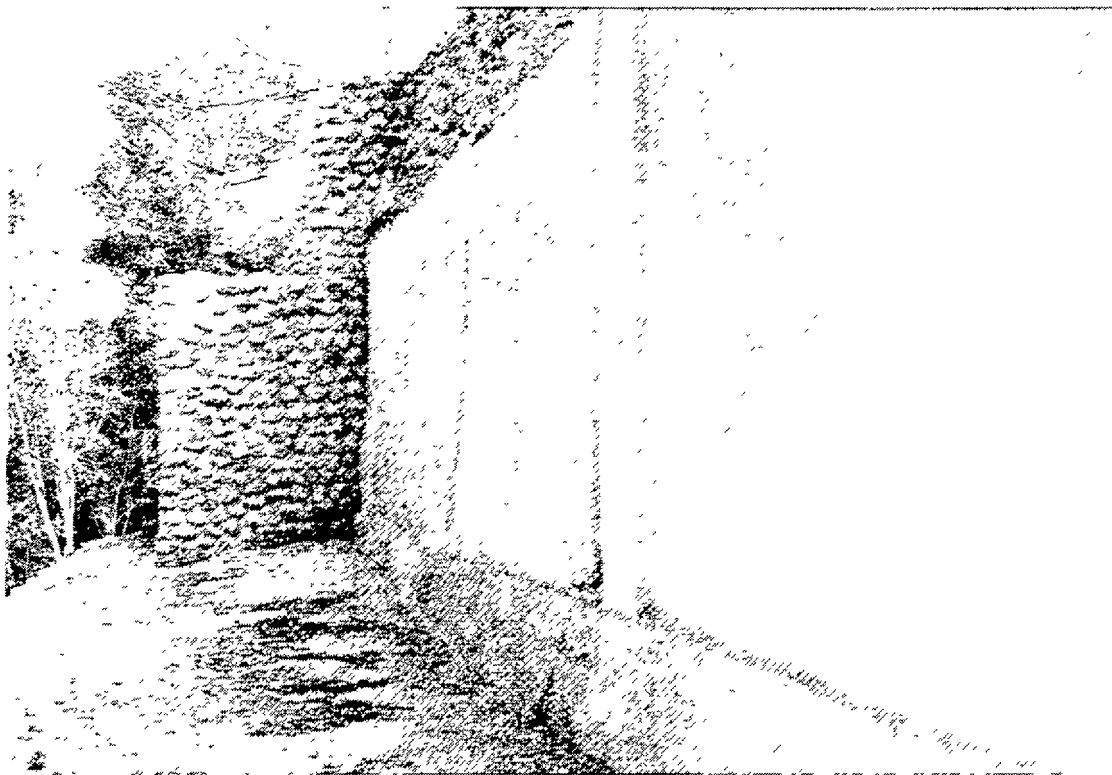
CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. Detail of stepped platform, north side



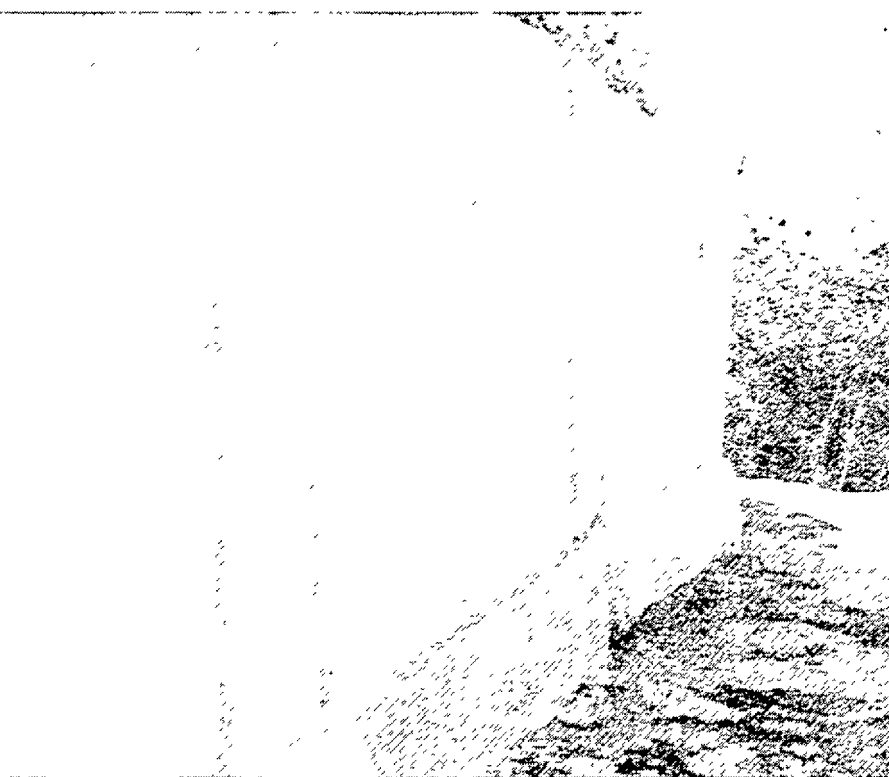
CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. East end, Room 2



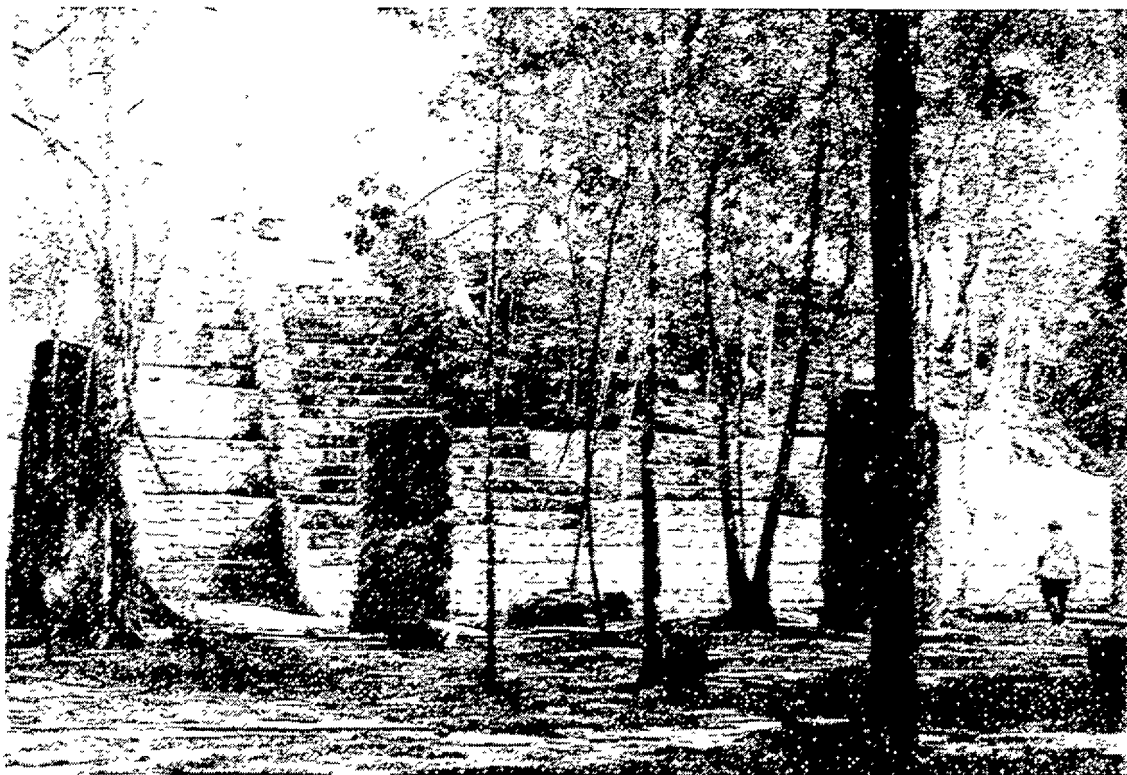
CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. Doorway to Room 5



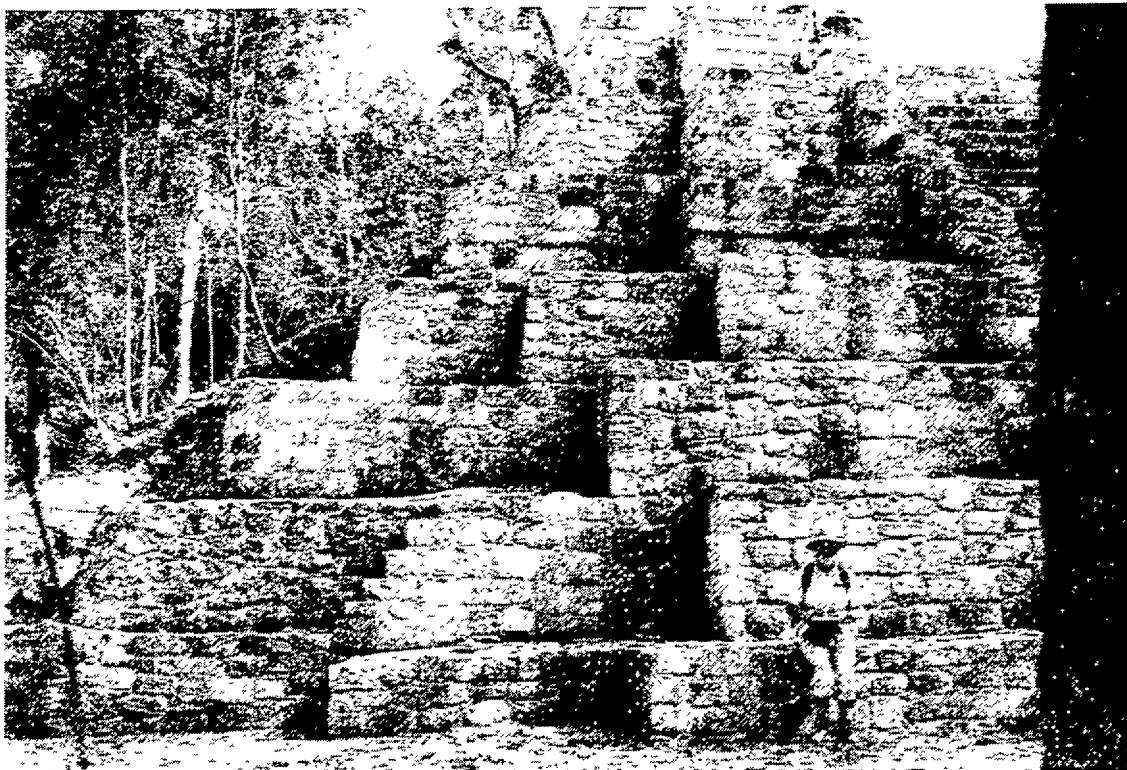
CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. Rear wall of buried bldg., intermed. level



CALAKMUL, Structure XIII. Rear wall of buried building, intermed. level



CALAKMUL, Structure XV. View of west side.



CALAKMUL, Structure XV. Detail of stepped substructure

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